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# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

**FBIS-CHI-90-070  
Wednesday  
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# Daily Report

## China

FBIS-CHI-90-070

### CONTENTS

11 April 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### General

Li Daoyu Urges Efforts To Reduce Drug Demand [XINHUA] ..... 1

##### United States & Canada

Article Views U.S. High-Tech Difficulties [RENMIN RIBAO 4 Apr] ..... 1  
U.S. Worry Over Japanese Trade Threat Viewed [GUOJI SHANGBAO 20 Mar] ..... 2

##### Soviet Union

'Agreements' To Be Signed During Li's Visit [TA KUNG PAO 11 Apr] ..... 3

##### Northeast Asia

Japan's Marubeni Corporation Delegation Visits ..... 3  
    President Meets Li Peng [XINHUA] ..... 3  
    Delegation Meets Zou Jiahua [XINHUA] ..... 3  
Li Ruihuan Meets Yamaha Corporation Visitors [XINHUA] ..... 3

##### Southeast Asia & Pacific

Praise Arrives for Successful AsiaSat Launch ..... 3  
    Australian Company [XINHUA] ..... 3  
    Philippine Paper [XINHUA] ..... 4

##### Sub-Saharan Africa

Botswana President Meets Outgoing Envoy [XINHUA] ..... 4

##### West Europe

CPC Document Accuses Vatican of Infiltration [HONGKONG STANDARD 11 Apr] ..... 4  
FRG Ambassador Discusses Economic Ties [XINHUA] ..... 5  
Ambassador to Netherlands Presents Credentials [XINHUA] ..... 5

##### Latin America & Caribbean

Guyanese Foreign Minister Arrives in Beijing [XINHUA] ..... 6  
Xu Xin Meets Venezuelan Army Delegation [XINHUA] ..... 6

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### Political & Social

Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC ..... 7  
    Roundup on Leng's Resignation [Beijing Radio] ..... 7  
    Peng Chong Gives Work Report [XINHUA] ..... 7  
    Qiao Shi Stresses Stability [Shanghai Radio] ..... 14

Meeting on Handling Proposals	[XINHUA]	15
Democratic Parties on Sessions	[XINHUA]	16
Hong Kong Deputy Interviewed	[XINHUA]	16
Sichuan Deputies Discuss Report	[XINHUA]	17
More Spiritual Construction Urged	[XINHUA]	17
Yao Yilin Concludes Shanghai Tour 8 April	[XINHUA]	18
Li Tieying, Students Exchange Letters	[RENMIN RIBAO 19 Mar]	19
Meeting on Anticorruption in Public Security Opens		
[RENMIN GONGAN RIBAO 23 Mar]		22

### Science & Technology

Song Jian Views Science, Technological Goals	[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	23
Research Vessel Ends Paracel Island Survey	[XINHUA]	24

### Military

Jiang at Conference on Placing Demobilized Soldiers	[Beijing Radio]	24
27th Army Awarded for Role in Tiananmen Crackdown	[AFP]	24
RENMIN RIBAO Interviews Chi Haotian	[31 Mar]	25
Jiang Zemin Cited on Increasing Military Budget	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 27 Mar]	25
Navy Political Academy Director Views Ideology	[RENMIN RIBAO 26 Mar]	26
Correct Portrayal of Military Themes Urged	[RENMIN RIBAO 20 Mar]	27
Chi Haotian Views Military Facilities Law	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 17 Mar]	27
JIEFANGJUN BAO Views Party Leadership	[14 Mar]	30
PLA Political Education Program Announced	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 12 Mar]	31
Commentator Views PLA Political Education	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 12 Mar]	32
Chi Haotian Views Military Training	[JIEFANGJUN BAO 10 Mar]	33

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### East Region

Anhui To Overhaul Old Firms With Foreign Funds	[XINHUA]	35
Jiangxi Armed Police Committee Holds Session	[Nanchang Radio]	35
Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Cadres Meeting	[Jinan Radio]	36
Shandong's Jiang Chunyun Attends Drama Forum	[Jinan Radio]	37
Shandong Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting	[Jinan Radio]	37
Shanghai Industrial Zone Plan Approved		
[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 10 Apr]		37
Shanghai Enacts High Technology Zone Regulations	[XINHUA]	38

### Central-South Region

Guangdong Circular Praises Advanced Cadres	[Guangzhou Radio]	38
Hainan Holds Security Conference	[Haikou Radio]	39
Hainan Official on Yangpu Port Development	[Haikou Radio]	39
Hainan Holds Symposium on Policy Study	[Haikou Radio]	39
Hubei Holds Forum of Rural CPC Secretaries	[Wuhan Radio]	40

### Southwest Region

Guizhou Government To Step Up Security Work	[Guiyang Radio]	40
Telecommunications Link Tibet With Outside World	[XINHUA]	40
Yunnan Official Views Discipline Inspection Work	[Kunming Radio]	41

### North Region

Hebei Organization Directors Meet	[HEBEI RIBAO 9 Mar]	41
Wang Qun at Inner Mongolia Nationality Meeting	[NEIMENGGU RIBAO 10 Mar]	42
Inner Mongolia Military Leaders at Women's Forum	[NEIMENGGU RIBAO 10 Mar]	42

Wang Qun at Inner Mongolia Cadres' Meeting [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 5 Mar]	43
Li Peng Inscribes Name for Tianjin Thermal Plant [TIANJIN RIBAO 16 Mar]	43
Tan Shaowen at Tianjin Cadres' Meeting [TIANJIN RIBAO 15 Mar]	43
Tan Shaowen on Tianjin Family Work Conference [TIANJIN RIBAO 13 Mar]	45

#### Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Establishes Party Building Society [Harbin Radio]	46
Jilin's He Zhukang Makes Report at University [Changchun Radio]	46

#### Northwest Region

Reportage on Xinjiang Ethnic Violence	47
Protest Spreads to Urumqi [AFP]	47
Foreign Travel Banned [KYODO]	47
Killings Reported in Riot Suppression [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 11 Apr]	48
Tomur Inspects Shufu County [Urumqi TV]	48
Xinjiang Prefectural Secretaries Stress Stability [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Apr]	49

#### TAIWAN

Commentary Lauds Bush Mainland Student Support [CNA]	50
Soviet Journalist Encourages Timber Purchase [CNA]	50
Singapore Trade Minister Visits Science Council [CNA]	51
Commentary Views Diplomatic Ties With Lesotho [Taipei Radio]	51
Plans To Establish Trade Office With Bangladesh [Taipei Radio]	51
Economics Official Views Mainland Investment [CNA]	52
Li Teng-hui, Li Huan Meet Presidential Adviser [Taipei Radio]	52
Temporary Slowing of Exports Looks Optimistic [CNA]	52
Foreign Ministry Recruiting Russian Speakers [CNA]	52

#### HONG KONG & MACAO

##### Hong Kong

Jiang Zemin Views Stability During Transition [WEN WEI PO 11 Apr]	53
NPC Chairman Wan Li Meets Scholars [XINHUA]	53
Britain Announces Abode Assurance Package [HONGKONG STANDARD 11 Apr]	53
Repatriated Refugee Returns With Family [SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 7 Apr]	54
Li Hou, Lu Ping View Basic Law, Right of Abode [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	55
WEN WEI PO Publisher Criticizes XINHUA [HONGKONG STANDARD 26 Mar]	56
Martin Lee Elected Chairman of Liberal Party [HONGKONG STANDARD 9 Apr]	56
Commentary Views Trade Outlook [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	57
Commentary Examines Credit Growth [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	58

##### Macao

Basic Law Delegation Meets Beijing Leaders	58
Jiang Zemin [XINHUA]	58
Zou Jiahua [XINHUA]	59



## General

### Li Daoyu Urges Efforts To Reduce Drug Demand

OW1104042990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0126 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] London, April 10 (XINHUA)—China today called for closer international co-operation in combating narcotics trafficking and reducing drugs demand.

Speaking at a plenary session of the world ministerial drugs summit in London, Li Daoyu, assistant minister of foreign affairs, said, "It has been universally realised that the drug problem is no longer a problem that can be solved by any individual country through its own efforts."

Li, head of a Chinese delegation attending the meeting, said it is the right way to combat the world-wide problem by focusing on reducing drugs demand.

"Only when the demand is reduced and finally eradicated can the problem of illicit production and trafficking be thoroughly solved," he said on the second day of the conference.

He said the Chinese Government always holds that combating drugs "is the common responsibility for the consuming, producing and transit countries."

"It requires concerted efforts from the international community as the problem of drugs includes a spectrum of links of production, supply, trafficking, demand and distribution as well as prevention, drug control, treatment and rehabilitation."

Noting anti-drug combat needs great financial resources, Li urged Western countries to provide more financial and technical assistance to the drug producing countries.

He stressed the need to strictly observe the political declaration adopted by the special session of the UN General Assembly on drugs in February.

Referring to anti-drug efforts in China, Li said there existed no problem of drugs in China for a long period. He admitted that in recent years "instances of drug trafficking have increased."

He accused international drug gangs of collaborating with unlawful elements in China, especially in south China's border areas, by taking advantage of the policy of opening to the outside world.

China with a long history of fighting against narcotics, is ready to continue co-operation with other countries and the relevant UN bodies, he said.

China, host of the world's very first international conference on drugs convened in Shanghai in 1909, was among the few countries which ratified the 1988 UN Vienna convention on drugs.

## United States & Canada

### Article Views U.S. High-Tech Difficulties

HK1104040090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
4 Apr 90 p 7

["Economic Jottings" by Sun Yi (1327 3015): "The Call of Those in Straits"]

[Text] When facing the challenges of Japan and Western Europe in the realm of high technology, the managers of high-tech industrial enterprises in the United States who used to advocate free trade and did not like government involvement now cannot but begin to seek government assistance. The American magazine BUSINESS WEEK recently published an article, revealing that the entrepreneurs in the "silicon valley" of California and in the high-tech industrial area along Highway No. 128 in Massachusetts, who used to boast of their advanced technologies and well-selling products, were calling for the U.S. Government to immediately adopt measures for relaxing antitrust restrictions and revising financial, monetary, and trade policies in order to help high-tech industries in the United States restore their competitive power.

The United States has a solid economic foundation and is not short of outstanding talent. Why did its high-tech development lag behind Japan's? It is not hard to find out the answer. Recently, many people in the United States wrote articles to point out that the standstill of U.S. high-tech development was definitely related to the errors in the government policies. Geluofu [2706 5012 1133], president of International Business Communications, incisively pointed out: "In fact, there are two governments opposing us. One is the Japanese Government, and the other is our own government."

In the first half of the 1980's, the United States held the leading position in the global high-tech competition, and the United States played a major role in the rise of the high-tech industries as an industrial sector of strategic significance. However, in the mid-1980's, the U.S. Government made major adjustments in its economic policy. In its monetary policy, it adopted the tactics of devaluing the U.S. dollar; and in its financial policy, it carried out taxation reforms. By adopting these measures, the U.S. Government intended to eliminate or reduce the huge budgetary and trade deficits that had plagued the country for many years. However, they also produced the objective effect of restraining development of high-tech industry. After the government adopted measures for keeping the value of the U.S. dollar at a low level, the iron and steel, timber, and other traditional industries in the United States underwent a marked revival, and the capital market was biased toward heavy industry, with high-tech industry being neglected. The taxation reforms beginning in 1986 resulted in increasing the government's revenue from capital gain taxes by 50 percent in real terms, but greatly lowered the price-returns ratio of high-tech industry. This was obviously unfavorable to their development. On the contrary, in order to promote

high-tech development in Japan, the Japanese Government not only formulated a comprehensive development strategy, but gave major financial assistance and tried hard to protect the domestic high-tech market. In these circumstances, it was very hard for the United States to get an upper hand in the competition with Japan. In addition, the U.S. Government did not give sufficient financial support to education in science, and this was not unfavorable to the development of high technology. According to statistics, the financial assistance given so far by the U.S. Government to the National Science Foundation is beneath the level of the 1960's, in terms of constant prices. In 1970, the scientific research expenses in the United States amounted to \$62 billion or 2.57 percent of gross national production. Scientific research in Japan, West Germany, France, and Britain amounted to only \$38 billion. In 1988, the total scientific research expenses of these four countries reached \$130 billion, and exceeded that of the United States, which amounted to \$124.2 billion. In Japan, the proportion of scientific research expenses to gross national product has exceeded that in the United States since 1985. It is not hard to find that the insufficient support given by the U.S. Government to high-tech industries was a major reason for the standstill of high-tech development in the United States.

The backwardness of the high-tech industries will not affect the future development of the U.S. economy, but more importantly, it will affect its long-term development strategy and even weaken its military strength. At present, many leading figures in the United States have realized the seriousness of the problem. They have begun to review the previous scientific and technological strategies centered in the Department of Defense and to study the practice of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. However, many congressmen still hold different opinions. They argue that large-scale government involvement may damage the normal market order. At present, the policy-makers in the United States are still arguing whether the government should be involved in the high-tech market competition. Obviously, the entrepreneurs are impatient, but can they win sympathy from the White House?

### U.S. Worry Over Japanese Trade Threat Viewed

HK1004151390 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese  
20 Mar 90 p 3

["Notes on the World Economy" by Zhu Ronggen (2612 2837 2704): "The Americans Are Increasingly Worried About Japan's Economic Threats"]

[Text] Recently an increasing number of Americans have come to believe that Japan's economic power poses more of a threat to America's future than Soviet military power. As a U.S. strategic ally, Japan is extremely worried about this trend. This is a new development in Japan-U.S. relations that has caught people's attention.

Most recently the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry released an opinion poll done in the United States which shows that 56 percent of the Americans polled believe

that the development of Japan's economy has "harmed" the U.S.' healthy economic development. Recently former U.S. President Reagan and incumbent Secretary of Defense Cheney, while describing Japan as a "staunch U.S. ally," emphasized a belief shared by much of the American public: "Japan's economic power is more threatening to America than the Soviet military power." But Japanese authorities consider this opinion "absurd," and believe Japan does not pose any threats to America.

Analysts believe that the following are the main causes for belief in Japan's economic threat:

First, the rapid expansion of Japan's economic force conflicts with U.S. economic interests, which has resulted in an ever sharper trade conflict between the two countries. For many years U.S. trade deficits with Japan have amounted to \$50 billion or so, accounting for half of the annual U.S. foreign trade deficits. The American market is glutted with Japanese goods, which has led to a rapid rise of anti-Japanese feelings. Japan, whose foreign reserves rank first in the world, has in recent years been buying up large amounts of realty, stocks and bonds in America. The purchase of the Rockefeller Center and Columbia Pictures by Japanese not long ago has further upset American society. Moreover, Japan's "investment craze" and "buying spree" seem to be intensifying. In the eyes of Americans this is "the Japanese economy's invasion of the U.S. economy." Many have decried this as "the second Pearl Harbor incident."

Second, the United States is worried about the rapid development of many Japanese high-tech products which can serve military purposes. According to news reports, over the last five years 90 percent of 40 Japanese high-tech products have caught up with or surpassed the United States in technological and research and development levels. Semi-conductor laser technology, solar energy power generating technology, super large-scale integrated circuits, photoelectronic coupler and new ceramic material technologies have all surpassed the United States. Washington is increasingly aware of the rapidity with which Japan is developing high-tech products. The proportion of Japanese products in highly sophisticated U.S. arms installations is rapidly widening. The United States has been alarmed by Japan's infiltration in its sophisticated military technology.

Third, with the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, Americans are now less guarded about the Soviet Union. This has thrown Japan's economic threats into sharper relief. Americans do not see any Soviet guided missiles attacking their land, whereas the continually huge U.S. trade deficits with Japan and Japan's frequent investment and buying operations threatening to swamp America have appeared more "direct" and "real" than the Soviet military threat.

## Soviet Union

### 'Agreements' To Be Signed During Li's Visit

HK1104021490 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
11 Apr 90 p 2

[“Special Dispatch”: “Li Peng to Visit the Soviet Union on 23 April, Both Sides To Sign Five Agreements”]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr (TA KUNG PAO)—State Council Premier Li Peng is scheduled to leave for Moscow on 23 April for a four-day visit to the Soviet Union. It is reported that the two sides will sign five agreements relating to reduction of military forces on the border area, economic and technical cooperation, and so on.

Li Peng's forthcoming visit is a return visit corresponding to the visit to China by Gorbachev in May of last year. From 15 to 18 May last year, Gorbachev made a four-day formal visit to China, signifying the normalization of the relations between the two parties and countries. Li Peng's scheduled visit will certainly further develop the relations between the two countries.

An advance party set off for the Soviet Union yesterday (9 April) in preparation for the visit.

## Northeast Asia

### Japan's Marubeni Corporation Delegation Visits

#### President Meets Li Peng

OW1104091790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0821 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng today called on Japanese politicians, businessmen and other people to proceed from the long-term interest of China-Japan friendship and work for an early resumption and growth of Sino-Japanese relations.

At a meeting with Tomio Tatsuno, president of Marubeni Corporation, Li described the present-day Sino-Japanese relations as confronting some difficulties.

To overcome the difficulties, he said, it is important to have more people-to-people contacts between the two countries in addition to efforts by the two governments.

Reaffirming that China will continue to follow the reform and open policies, Li said that the recently amended law on Chinese-foreign equity joint ventures provides a more favorable environment for foreign investment in China.

Tomio Tatsuno praised the Chinese Government's economic policies and expressed the conviction that the Chinese economy will further develop in the next century. He also pledged to expand his company's economic ties with China.

Present was Zheng Hongye, president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

#### Delegation Meets Zou Jiahua

OW1004232090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1503 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Zou Jiahua met with a delegation from the Marubeni Corporation of Japan led by its President Tomio Tatsuno here today.

#### Li Ruihuan Meets Yamaha Corporation Visitors

OW1004230990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1530 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—Liu Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and hosted a dinner for Hiroshi Kakami, president of the Yamaha Corporation of Japan, and his party here today.

Li congratulated the visitors on the putting into production of a musical instrument project in which the Japanese corporation and the Chinese city of Tianjin have joined hands.

He said that the Chinese leadership has time and again reiterated that China's policy of reform and opening will remain unchanged.

From now on, he continued, China will place top priority on tackling major projects one by one and overcoming one obstacle after another as an integral part of the current reform and opening, he added.

Li spoke highly of the positive attitude of Japanese friends toward collaboration with China on joint projects.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### Praise Arrives for Successful AsiaSat Launch

#### Australian Company

OW1004043190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1034 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Canberra, April 9 (XINHUA)—China's successful commercial satellite launch at the weekend is not only important to China but also to the potential Western customers, the Australian satellite company Aussat Pty Ltd said.

General manager of the company Richard Johnson told this correspondent at an interview this afternoon that “I am delighted that it was a successful launch at the weekend.” It heralded China's entry in the international satellite launching business, he added.

The impressive launch laid a sound foundation for China to compete with his rivals in the United States and

Europe in the commercial launch business. "I would have been very disappointed if the launch had failed," Johnson added.

Besides Asiasat-1 successfully launched two days ago, China has also contracted to launch two commercial satellites for the Aussat beginning next year. Johnson expected that the two satellites will be launched in accordance with the original plan.

The general manager also said he is confident that there will be a bright prospect in the cooperation of space programs between Australia and China.

Meanwhile, Australia's newspapers and TV stations regarded China's first commercial satellite launch as an impressive debut.

### Philippine Paper

OW1004044890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0719 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Manila, April 9 (XINHUA)—The successful launch by China of a Long March III rocket last Saturday marked its attainment of advanced world levels in rocketry, the Manila paper "WORLD NEWS" said editorially today.

The editorial, entitled "China's Long March Rocket Has Been Striding into International Market," said that since its space program began in 1970, China has successfully launched 27 satellite-carried rockets. But the latest or 27th one is particularly spectacular and noticeable because it carries a foreign satellite, a satellite which an American rocket failed in 1984 [date as received] to put into its appointed orbit.

The editorial said that the Long March III rocket is a multi-purpose three-stage rocket designed and built by China self-reliantly. It is able to successfully send a 1.4-metric ton satellite to an orbit 36,000 km high. Facts have proved that it is a reliable and technically mature rocket.

The newspaper said that up till now, only the United States, France, and China in the world are capable of providing satellite launching services for other countries. But data show that China's Long March III rocket has achieved a higher rate of success than the American and French rockets.

"In view of these facts, China's rocket launching technology has come up to advanced world standards," the editorial stressed.

It said the smooth launch of the Long March III rocket carrying the U.S.-built Asiasat-1 also marked the entry of a China-designed rocket into the international market.

"Owing to its advanced technology, good service, and reasonable price, China's rocket launch business has a great future," the editorial said.

### Sub-Saharan Africa

#### Botswana President Meets Outgoing Envoy

OW1104014490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0112 GMT 11 Apr 90

[By Chen Qimin and Zhang Yongxing]

[Text] Gaborone, April 10 (XINHUA)—The Botswana people are willing to contact with the "gentle and honest" people of China and favor the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries, said Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire here today.

Meeting with outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Zhang Dezheng, President Masire thanked the Chinese Government for its support to Botswana on the international stage and its assistance in railway construction and the sectors of agriculture and health.

He praised China's economic achievements in recent years, saying that China is a powerful country and also a developing country at the same time.

The outgoing Chinese ambassador briefed President Masire on the present political and economic situation in China. China will not change its "open door" policy and will pay more attention to the friendly cooperation with the developing countries, added the ambassador.

Meeting with Ambassador Zhang Dezheng earlier, Botswana Vice President Peter Mmusi said that he is satisfied with the cooperation of the two nations in promoting economy and trade. He expressed the hope that more and more skilled workers from China would join the Botswana people in the reconstruction of the southern African country.

### West Europe

#### CPC Document Accuses Vatican of Infiltration

HK1104024990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 11 Apr 90 p 7

[By Tonny Chan]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have accused the Vatican of relentlessly "infiltrating" China.

The allegations were made in a Communist Party document which also revealed measures that have been taken against unofficial leaders of the Catholic Church in China.

"In a covert way the Roman Catholic Church has appointed bishops and promoted, as well as supported, the underground forces in a bid to split the church of China," said the document known as the "1989 No 3 Document".

The document, which contained four directives on the handling of Catholics in China, came from the Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council.



The United Front Department of the party's Central Committee and the State Council's Religious Affairs Bureau are believed to have been responsible for preparing the document.

Entitled "Report on Strengthening the Work Concerning the Catholic Church under the New Situation", the document called for support to be given to the official patriotic church and for action to be taken against the underground.

The document, prepared early last year and distributed to most district authorities, outlines the methods the authorities should adopt in tackling the matter.

Firstly, the document said some mainland clergy and the faithful were confused about the independent, self-ruling, self-administering principles of the official church.

The document said steps should be taken to make it clear that the three principles were absolutely correct and that the patriotic clergy and faithful should protect the sovereignty of the state.

"They should reiterate that the two basic principles on how our government handles Sino-Vatican relations will not change," the document said.

It said the Vatican must sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan and recognise the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China.

It also said the Vatican should not interfere in the internal affairs of China, including religious affairs.

Secondly, the document directed local financial authorities at all levels to back the Patriotic Catholic Association until it became self-supporting.

It said the authorities should permit representatives of the association to set up enterprises as well as social welfare activities in order to be self-supporting.

Thirdly, the document said the Holy See, bishops who were secretly appointed and priests ordained by these bishops, together with the laity, were playing a leading role in the underground.

"The activities of the underground forces should be watched in all places," the document said.

It said underground bishops and priests should be treated differently, but did not say why.

Fourthly, it said the authorities should distinguish between "underground forces" and the clergy "who are estranged from us on account of their belief in the Pope".

#### **FRG Ambassador Discusses Economic Ties**

OW1004222790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1617 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Shanghai, April 10 (XINHUA)—Hellbeck Botschafter, ambassador of Federal Germany to China,

said here today that he is optimistic about the mid- and long-term prospects for China's economic development and that the two countries should try to create a new base for further growth in bilateral economic relations.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of a seminar sponsored by an FRG fund, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), and two local research institutions, on Shanghai's competitiveness in world markets, the ambassador said that China is entering a new phase of its modernization drive and will present a new face to the world in the 1990's.

This, Botschafter said, provides an opportunity of which both countries can take advantage.

The seminar will consist of eight discussions on topics ranging from future markets for the city's exports and Shanghai's investment environment to foreign capital utilization and personnel training.

The last decade saw the fastest development ever in Sino-FRG trade, the ambassador said.

The trade volume between the two countries reached five billion U.S. dollars-worth last year. If entrepot trade is included, the figure would be 6.1 billion.

China has become a major trading partner of Federal Germany in the Asian-Pacific region and its second largest market next to Japan in the region, according to the diplomat.

Meanwhile, Federal Germany is China's largest trading counterpart in Europe. One-third of China's business with EEC countries is done with Federal Germany, he added.

Botschafter said that China's reform and open-door policy have brought about marked achievements.

Both China and Federal Germany are optimistic about future development, he said, adding that it is this optimism that constitutes the basic impetus for further economic cooperation in all fields.

The ambassador added that China is welcome to expand its exports to his country.

Meanwhile, he added, Federal Germany is hoping that China's markets will remain open to German commodities.

#### **Ambassador to Netherlands Presents Credentials**

OW1004131890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0145 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] The Hague, 4 April (XINHUA)—The new Chinese ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Wang Qingyu [3769 1987 0151], presented his credentials to the Netherlands queen, Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, in The Hague today. The queen and Wang Qingyu then held a friendly conversation.

Ambassador Wang had called on Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Brock on 26 March.

### **Latin America & Caribbean**

#### **Guyanese Foreign Minister Arrives in Beijing**

*OW1004230890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1436 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—Rashleigh Jackson, foreign minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, arrived here this afternoon for a six-day official visit.

Invited by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Jackson and his party will meet Chinese leaders and hold talks with his Chinese counterpart.

Jackson and his party will also visit Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

#### **Xu Xin Meets Venezuelan Army Delegation**

*OW1004231790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1510 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Xu Xin, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with and gave a dinner for Venezuelan general commander of the Army, Lieutenant General Carlos Penaloza, and his party here this evening.

Prior to the dinner, Penaloza awarded a cross medal, the highest honor of the Venezuelan Armed Forces, to Xu Xin.

The visitors arrived here this morning. During their stay in China, they will also visit Xian, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

## Political & Social

### Further Coverage of Third Session of Seventh NPC

#### Roundup on Deng's Resignation

OW1004143890 Beijing International Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Roundup: "A Talk on Deng Xiaoping's Resignation From His Last Official Post"]

[Text] Listeners, at the 3 April meeting of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC], Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China to succeed Deng Xiaoping. At this point, Deng Xiaoping had resigned from his last official post and realized the proposal he had first put forth to abolish the lifelong tenure system for leading posts.

In 1987, prior to the 13th CPC National Congress, Deng Xiaoping had expressed his intention to retire to set an example for abolishing the lifelong tenure system for leading cadres. At that time, the CPC Central Committee, after having repeatedly considered his wish and the opinions of those both inside and outside the party, decided to approve his resignation as member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and as chairman of the Central Advisory Commission. It also approved his retirement from the CPC Central Committee and the Central Advisory Commission. However, the CPC Central Committee decided that Deng Xiaoping should remain chairman of both the party and state military commissions. At the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Commission in November 1989, Deng Xiaoping submitted to the CPC Central Commission a letter in which he asked to resign from the post of chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission. In the letter he said: The Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee elected a leading nucleus, headed by Comrade Jiang Zemin, which is now already carrying out its work effectively. After careful consideration, I wish to resign from this present post while I am still healthy so as to realize my long-cherished aspiration. This will be conducive to the cause of the party, the state, and the Army. I sincerely hope that the CPC Central Committee will approve my request. I shall also put forward to the NPC my request to resign as chairman of the State Military Commission.

After a serious discussion, the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Commission decided to endorse Deng Xiaoping's resignation from the post of chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission. The decision of the CPC Central Committee highly evaluated Deng Xiaoping's outstanding contributions to China's revolution and construction during various historical periods. In particular, it pointed out that in the past 10 years Deng Xiaoping had been worthy of being the chief architect in all aspects of our party and Army work; in

economic construction, reform, and opening to the outside world; in the strenuous work for the peaceful reunification of the motherland; and in China's foreign affairs. The communique of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee pointed out: Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the party and state, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wants to resign from his present post while he is still in good health and thus realize his wish of many years to retire completely from leading posts, showing the broad-mindedness of a great proletarian revolutionary. All comrades attending the plenary session paid him high respect for setting an example for earnestly abolishing the lifelong tenure of leading posts.

One of the earliest CPC activists, Deng Xiaoping is an acknowledged outstanding leader of the Chinese people of all nationalities and a leader enjoying high prestige. Now, he has resigned from his last official post. His letter of resignation as chairman of the Central Military Commission said: As a veteran member of the Communist Party and senior citizen who has fought for the cause of communism and the independence, unity, construction, and reform of the country for decades, my life belongs to the party and the state. After I retire, I shall continue to be loyal to the cause of the party and the state.

With his exemplary action, Deng Xiaoping has contributed significantly to reforming the system of party and state leadership and to maintaining the continuation and stability of the correct leadership exercised by the party and government. In China, Deng Xiaoping will be forever one of its most-respected personalities.

#### Peng Chong Gives Work Report

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[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)—Report on the Work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Committee [NPC]

[Delivered] at the Third Session of the Seventh NPC on 28 March 1990

[By] Peng Chong, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee

Fellow Deputies:

Entrusted by the NPC Standing Committee, I will now make a report on the work of the NPC Standing Committee since the Second Session of the Seventh NPC. Please deliberate it.

Nineteen eighty-nine was a very unusual year. The party and the state took resolute measures to check disturbances in some localities and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, thus defending the socialist people's republic. Soon afterward, the 13th CPC Central Committee convened its fourth, fifth, and sixth plenary sessions, thus maintaining the continuity and stability of the line, principles, and policies laid down since the

Third Plenary Session of the party's 11th Central Committee and encouraging the people of all nationalities throughout the country to unswervingly advance along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the course of the serious political struggle and while improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order, and deepening reform, the NPC Standing Committee persistently guided itself with the party's basic line, conscientiously performed its duties as stipulated in the Constitution, and made new progress in all its work.

**First, it resolutely supported the efforts to check the turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion and to guard the sanctity of the Constitution and the stability of the country.**

At the turn of last spring and summer, our country went through a serious political storm. In stirring up this storm, hostile forces at home and abroad aimed to overthrow the leadership of the CPC and subvert the socialist People's Republic of China. As early as at the beginning of last year and during the Second Session of the Seventh NPC, a handful of people in society whipped up various kinds of public opinion in a vain attempt to negate the four cardinal principles by amending the Constitution. Raising the banner of "protecting human rights," they called for "amnesty" and brought pressure to bear on the NPC from various angles. Such perverse acts were naturally and firmly resisted by NPC deputies and members of the NPC Standing Committee. At the critical moment when turmoil took place in Beijing, the plotters and organizers of the turmoil attempted to force the NPC Standing Committee to rescind the martial law proclaimed by the State Council. The NPC Standing Committee stood up against the adverse current; it deemed it necessary and legal for the State Council to impose martial law in parts of Beijing in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and resolutely supported the State Council in exercising its powers and functions, checking the turmoil, and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion according to law, thus guarding the sanctity of the Constitution. Hu Jiwei, member of the NPC Standing Committee, supported and participated in the turmoil and violated the rights of other deputies. He has thus been removed from his membership of the NPC Standing Committee according to law.

The Eighth Meeting of the NPC Standing Committee heard and examined State Councilor Chen Xitong's "Report on Checking the Turmoil and Quelling the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion" and adopted a decision to firmly support the series of measures taken by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission to check the turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion. The meeting stressed: Stability bears on the overall situation of the country and is in the highest interest of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Nothing can be done without a stable environment. It is necessary to strengthen education in socialist democracy and the legal

system among the people across the country so that the broad masses of people will be able to accurately exercise their democratic rights as stipulated in the Constitution, to strictly perform their obligations as prescribed in the Constitution and laws, and to guard the sanctity of the Constitution and social stability as their sacred duty as citizens.

The NPC Standing Committee expressed its utmost indignation at the wanton interference in China's internal affairs perpetrated by some countries. At NPC Standing Committee meetings, committee members sternly rebuked the repeated anti-China clamor made by some members of the U.S. Congress. With regard to the amendments adopted by the U.S. Congress in its so-called sanctions against China, the NPC Standing Committee issued three statements strongly condemning and protesting the hegemonist acts of the U.S. Congress of disregarding facts, calling black white, and wilfully trampling on the basic norms of international relations by interfering in China's internal affairs. At the 82d Congress of the Interparliamentary Union, the NPC delegation, joined by the delegations of many friendly countries, defeated with an overwhelming majority vote the attempt of certain Western countries to take advantage of the congress to interfere in China's internal affairs. The NPC Foreign Affairs Committee also issued three statements to express our solemn and just stand concerning the resolutions adopted respectively by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and the European Parliament to interfere in China's internal affairs in connection with the Tibetan issue. The NPC Standing Committee, in its contacts with foreign countries, also adopted various approaches to brief them on the true facts about China's quelling of the rebellion and on the economic and political situation in China and to reiterate to them that China will continue to adhere to its reform and open policy and continue to implement an independent foreign policy aimed at peace and to develop friendship and cooperation relations with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Our just actions won the understanding and support of many countries.

After a decisive victory was won in stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the NPC Standing Committee organized its component members and cadres of its organs to conscientiously study the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. This further raised everyone's consciousness of the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and persist in the reform and open policy. In July last year, Chairman Wan Li presided at chairmen's meetings three times in a row. The meetings called on us to resolutely implement the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and, by gearing every effort to achieving stability in the whole situation, to improve the economic environment; rectify the economic order; deepen reform; punish corruption; step up legislative work; strengthen supervision over the work of the State Council, the



Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and help implement the various tasks set forth by the CPC Central Committee. These three chairmen's meetings proved to be an impetus to the NPC in carrying out its work.

**Second, it stepped up legislative work and supervision over the enforcement of laws and pushed forward the building of the socialist legal system.**

Since the Second Session of the Seventh NPC, the Standing Committee continued to give first priority to its legislative work and major results were achieved. It altogether examined the drafts of ten laws. Of these draft laws, five were adopted, two will be submitted to the current NPC session for examination, while the remaining three still need to be examined by the committee. In addition, we also adopted a decision concerning one legal question.

After carrying out repeated examinations, soliciting opinions from all sides, and seriously making revisions, the NPC Standing Committee adopted the Law on Assembly, Parades, and Demonstrations at its 10th session. Drafted in accordance with the guidelines of the Constitution, this law contains specific stipulations on the protection of citizens' rights to assemble, parade, and demonstrate, offering a clear legal basis for citizens to exercise these rights as provided in the Constitution. The law also contains necessary provisions on how to correctly exercise these rights to prevent some people from abusing these rights to disturb and undermine the normal social, work, production, and daily life order. At present the Law on Assembly, Parades, and Demonstrations has been put into effect. All state organs, social groups, enterprises, institutions, and citizens should strictly abide by this law and engage in assembly, parade, and demonstration activities in accordance with the socialist legal system.

The adoption and implementation of the Law on Protecting Military Facilities have played an important role in protecting military facilities, ensuring the efficient use of military facilities, enhancing the awareness of national defense, and promoting the modernization of national defense. The Organic Law of Urban Neighborhood Committees is based on the 1954 Organic Rules for Urban Neighborhood Committees. Having a law governing self-administration, self-education, and self-service of people is of far-reaching significance for the development of grassroots democracy and socialist spiritual and material civilization in urban areas. Protecting the environment from pollution is a global problem concerning human survival and development that has aroused the attention of countries of the world. The revised Environment Protection Law has specific provisions for the administration of environment protection work, standards and environment quality, and the discharge of pollutants, and their supervision and administration. This law helps prevent pollution and other public hazards and helps protect and improve our living and ecological environment in a still better way. The

adoption of the Urban Planning Law has played an important role in promoting the scientific administration of urban planning and ensuring the smooth implementation of urban development plans. The Standing Committee also examined the Draft Copyright Law, the Railway Law, and the National Flag Law.

After examining the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [HKSAR] and its annexes, the Standing Committee decided to submit them to the general meeting for deliberation. The drafting of this law is of great historic and international significance and will go down as a major event in China's history. This law, which embodies the great concept of "one country, two systems," not only safeguards national sovereignty and territorial integrity but also guarantees Hong Kong's prosperity and stability; it conforms to the fundamental interests of Chinese people across the nation, including Hong Kong compatriots. The Standing Committee speaks highly of the fruitful work done by the Basic Law Drafting Committee.

Also submitted to the current NPC session for deliberation is a draft amendment to the Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures. This draft amendment, which is based on our experience of opening up over the past 10 years, contains some major supplements and revisions to the original law aimed at continuously improving the investment environment, attracting more foreign investment and advanced technology, and displaying our firm resolve to carry out the national policy of reform and opening up.

During the past two years the Standing Committee also paid close attention to drafting laws and doing research in accordance with the "Main Points of the Work of the Seventh NPC" and the agenda for legislative work. The various NPC special committees strengthened their contacts with the relevant departments, carried out investigation and research, and participated in the drafting of laws. Four investigation teams, formed by the Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee, the General Office, and the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee together with other relevant departments, carried out investigation on the tenure of offices of county and township governments and the development of village committees in six provinces. The Nationalities Committee sent out teams to investigate the situation of minorities scattered in five provinces and municipalities. These teams extensively solicited views from cadres at all levels and the people in preparation for revising the relevant laws.

Supervising the implementation of the Constitution and other laws is one of the major responsibilities of the NPC Standing Committee. Over the past year the Standing Committee and the special committees enacted various measures to improve and strengthen supervision over the implementation of laws. First, they selectively heard briefings by relevant departments, investigated and checked on the implementation of certain laws, and supervised and urged some relevant departments to

enforce the law strictly. The law on industrial enterprises, which went into effect two years ago, has played an important role in advancing economic restructuring as a whole, particularly in deepening enterprise reform. Experience shows that this is a basic law with Chinese characteristics that conforms to the reality of our state-owned enterprises. After investigation, committee members concluded that it is essential to firmly implement the system of factory directors assuming full responsibility, strengthening the political and ideological leadership exercised by party organizations in enterprises, relying on the working class wholeheartedly, and earnestly implementing the Enterprise Law. An inspection team composed of Standing Committee members visited six provinces and autonomous regions and conducted a rather comprehensive inspection of the implementation of the Forest Law and identified the principal problems in this area. The inspection team stressed that it is necessary to protect forests in accordance with law, firmly crack down on criminal activities involving the destruction of forests, and strengthen the legal system with regard to forests. The Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee sent a team to conduct investigation and inspection in 10 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Second, while carrying out inspection, the deputies and committee members laid emphasis on finding out how laws were implemented; they referred to corruption and other serious offenses about which the masses complained most to the relevant departments. Third, they received letters and visits from the people and referred their complaints to the relevant departments for verification. Thanks to their services, the relevant departments redressed verdicts on 105 unjust or wrong cases and handled 131 cases involving violation of law and discipline by using information collected from people's visits and letters. All these measures played a positive role in facilitating the implementation of laws.

**It improved its work and strengthened its supervision to push forward the efforts to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reform, and build a clean and honest government.**

At the Second Session of the Seventh NPC, deputies made many criticisms and suggestions about the inadequacy of the NPC Standing Committee's supervisory work. After serious study, the Standing Committee, acting in accordance with the stipulations contained in the Standing Committee's work report approved by the session calling for strengthening its supervision by way of both procedure and system, proceeded with its supervisory work by focusing attention on matters concerning the tasks to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, deepen reform, and promote a clean and honest government. Certain results were achieved in this work.

The Standing Committee in a planned way made arrangements for the State Council and its various ministries and commissions, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate to report

their work at Standing Committee meetings and have these work reports seriously examined. This is the basic manner in which the Standing Committee conducts its supervisory work. When committee members examined the report of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce on its efforts to screen and reorganize companies, they did not stop at affirming the initial results achieved, but also made many sharp criticisms and suggestions about the work of screening and reorganizing companies. The State Council soon adopted at its Executive Meeting the following measures to ensure good results in screening and reorganizing companies: it established a leading group to strengthen organization and leadership for this work; it decided to start with the State Council itself by first screening and reorganizing companies that came under the State Council and its various departments; it invited deputies of the NPC, members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, and members of democratic parties to take part in this work; it closely watched performance in this work to make sure it was not done perfunctorily. At the invitation of the State Council, 53 NPC deputies took part in screening and reorganizing companies and in price, tax, and finance inspection work. This helped push the work forward. When Standing Committee members examined the reports of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and the Ministry of Supervision concerning the efforts made to combat graft, corruption, and bribery, they noted that punishing corruption and dealing severe blows at graft and bribery represented a serious struggle which had a bearing on our country's survival or demise and that it was therefore necessary to adopt resolute and effective measures and display a firm resolve to surmount all obstructions and earnestly carry out this work with results. They noted that it was necessary to persist in adhering to the principle that everyone is equal before the law and to punish anyone who deserves punishment in accordance with the law. Investigation and handling of serious and major cases should be stepped up and the handling of those cases which aroused strong resentment should be made public. This was the only way to win the people's trust and inspire them. The Standing Committee also examined the report made by the State Education Commission on several problems in China's education work. It emphasized that education should be given an important strategic place for priority development, that the tendency to lay stress on intellectual education at the expense of moral education should be effectively corrected, and that it is necessary to intensify ideological and political education in schools in order to raise talented people with ideals, morals, culture, and a sense of discipline.

In accordance with the regulation that the NPC Standing Committee should hear a report by the State Council on the execution of the state plan and budget during the third quarter each year, it heard and examined at its ninth meeting a report by Vice Premier Yao Yilin on the execution of the 1989 plan for economic and social development and a report by Wang Bingqian, state

councillor and concurrently minister of finance, on the execution of the state budget for 1989. In the spirit of seeking truth from facts, these two reports affirmed the marked achievements China made in economic construction and social development and provided an in-depth analysis of the problems and difficulties facing the current work while suggesting steps to solve them. The committee members hold that the achievements in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order have not come easily. Since the economic situation continues to be grim, we must not overestimate the achievements. We should continue to exercise strict control over the scale of investment in fixed assets and excessively rapid increase of consumption demand, keep commodity price increases within planned limits, make great efforts to readjust the industrial structure and enhance the economic efficiency of enterprises, maintain proper industrial growth, and concentrate on agricultural development. At the same time, great efforts should be made to advocate hard work, diligence, and thrift. Authorized by the NPC, the eighth session of the Standing Committee examined and approved the report on the final state account for 1988.

All special committees assisted the Standing Committee in supervising work. The Financial and Economic Committee listened to quarterly briefings on economic development presented by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Materials, the People's Bank, the Statistics Bureau, and the State Administration of Commodity Prices. It also reported to the Standing Committee on the economic situation during the first half of 1989. The Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee was briefed by the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Supervision, and the Ministry of Justice, and promoted the work of penalizing corruption and investigating and handling cases of embezzlement and bribe-taking. The Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee heard reports on family planning work and on how to give play to the role of scientific research institutes, and put forward useful suggestions. In order to make preparations for enacting relevant laws, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee conducted a number of surveys on how to protect the rights and interests of returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Overseas Chinese. The Nationalities Committee sponsored a discussion meeting of chairmen of the nationalities committees of various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congresses. The discussion, which dealt mainly with the question of how to implement the Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities, promoted the legislative work in minority nationality regions and the work of the nationalities committees of local people's congresses.

**Fourth, it strengthened its guidance to ensure success in holding elections for new county and township people's congresses according to law.**

In accordance with the Constitution and the Electoral Law, the ninth meeting of the Standing Committee decided that deputies to county and township people's congresses should elect the next people's congresses before the end of 1990. In order to make the elections a success, the CPC Central Committee approved and transmitted the opinions of the leading party group of the NPC Standing Committee on certain questions concerning the elections for the next county and township people's congresses; the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee jointly issued a propaganda outline for the elections; and the Legislative Affairs Commission put forward its opinions on certain questions concerning the elections for the next county and township people's congresses. In addition, the General Office of the Standing Committee held regional meetings to discuss questions concerning the elections. The meetings were attended by comrades in charge of electoral work from provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people congress standing committees.

The elections for the next county and township people's congresses are an event of socialist democracy and legal system in which more than 700 million voters directly take part. The elections are of great significance to strengthening political power at the county and township levels and to promoting political and economic stability. This work has begun throughout the country, and all local authorities are strengthening their guidance and acting strictly according to law. More than 900 counties (cities) have held elections, and these elections show that voters' aspirations have been respected and their democratic rights protected. The composition of deputies in the newly elected people's congresses reflects the country's character as a country under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. It also shows that deputies from among minority nationalities, women, democratic parties, and people without party affiliation have retained a proper proportion in the people's congresses. In other localities, either the elections are being held according to law or preparations are being made for the elections.

**Fifth, it seriously handled proposals and suggestions made by deputies and has listened to the people's opinions and demands.**

The NPC deputies made proposals, suggestions, criticisms, and comments during the NPC session. In doing so, they exercised according to law their important right of managing state and social affairs. Of the 411 proposals submitted by deputies to the Second Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, 74 were turned over to six special committees for handling. The special committees have made reports on the results of the handling, and their reports have been approved by the Standing Committee. The remaining 337 proposals were treated as suggestions and comments and turned over to the departments concerned for handling, along with 3,778 other suggestions made by the deputies. The



departments concerned have already answered the deputies. From now on, we will further improve the efficiency and quality of the work of handling proposals.

The NPC Standing Committee joined provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congress standing committees in organizing deputies and committee members to conduct surveys and solicit opinions in factories, rural areas, stores, schools, and other grass-roots units. The NPC Deputies Reception Office, set up by the NPC Standing Committee, routinely received NPC deputies who came to report problems. It promptly handled more than 500 letters from deputies. The General Office of the Standing Committee made arrangements for NPC deputies residing in Beijing to hear special reports by some departments concerned, and thus timely familiarized the deputies with relevant matters. The Standing Committee paid great attention to and improved the work of handling letters from the people and handling complaints they make during visits. Last year it handled nearly 80,000 letters from the people, received about 10,000 visitors, and supervised the solution of some problems and difficulties.

Since the Second Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, the Standing Committee made certain achievements in its work. However, it still has a lot of shortcomings and problems. The major problems among them are: Legislative work cannot keep pace with the changing situation, some urgently needed laws have not yet been enacted, and legislation has not been stepped up by taking full advantage of all forces and all quarters. Since supervisory work remains weak, it is necessary to further sum up experience in the course of political restructuring and to gradually codify the supervisory work into law. It is also necessary for the Standing Committee to constantly improve its contacts with deputies, the people, and local people's congress standing committees.

#### Deputies:

Practice in the 40 years since the founding of the People's Republic, particularly practice in the last 10 years, proves that the system of people's congresses embodies our country's fundamental character, suits China's national conditions, and is a basic political system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It guarantees politically and organizationally that all the people are truly masters of our country. It enables the people to exercise their power, and fully arouses the people's initiative and creativity. It also enables all state organs to perform their duties, work in coordination, and effectively organize socialist construction. People's congresses at various levels and their standing committees play a more and more important role in the country's political life. Of course, the superiority of our people's congress system has not yet been fully brought into play, and the system itself needs further improvement in the course of practice. We must draw a clear line of demarcation between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy, anarchism, or ultrademocracy. We must give

play to the great superiority of our political system and uphold and perfect the system of people's congresses. We must resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalism, which negates the people's congress system, and must overcome the various erroneous views which overlook and weaken the status and role of people's congresses. We must do the work of people's congresses even better. For this reason, the NPC Standing Committee will strive to do the following things in the days to come:

#### **1. It will persistently work under the guidance of the party's basic line, and seriously fulfill its constitutional duties.**

The Communist Party of China is the leading core of China's socialist cause. The party's basic line, which has been clearly and definitely laid down in the PRC Constitution, reflects the objective law of China's socialist development, and embodies the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in China. The NPC Standing Committee, as a permanent body of the highest organ of state power, must resolutely implement the party's basic line and seriously exercise its constitutional powers. Its performance in these respects will be regarded as the criterion for appraising its overall work. We must seriously sum up our experience and lessons in building people's congresses since the founding of the People's Republic, and concentrate on studying the questions of how to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system under the current situation and how to bring into play the superiority of the people's congress system. No matter how the international situation changes, we must persistently take economic development as our central task, uphold the four cardinal principles, uphold the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and foil the international reactionary forces' scheme of "peaceful evolution."

At present, the central task for the people throughout the country is to achieve further steady political, economic, and social development. All the work of the NPC Standing Committee should be for the purpose of consolidating and enhancing the political situation of stability and unity, and promoting smooth progress of the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. We must work in accordance with the guideline of the "decision on strengthening the ties between the party and the people" adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, form close ties with the people, fully reflect the people's aspirations and demands, and strive to ensure the democratic and scientific policy-making process. We should continue to improve the system of personnel appointments and removals, appoint and remove personnel strictly according to legal procedure, and adhere to the principle of appointing people on the basis of their merits. We should regard building honest and clean government as an important task and do so unrelentingly.

**2. It is necessary to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system, and to further improve legislative and supervisory work.**

The development of socialist democracy has always been a basic task of our state. Without democracy there will be neither socialism nor socialist modernization. The essence and core of socialist democratic politics are: The people act as masters of their own destiny, and enjoy various citizens' rights as well as the right to manage state and social affairs and run enterprises and business establishments. The socialist legal system guarantees the development of socialist democracy. If the socialist legal system is undermined, socialist democracy will inevitably be harmed. We must proceed from China's actual conditions, follow the socialist road to develop socialist democracy, and improve the socialist legal system in a well-guided and orderly manner.

The NPC Standing Committee must continue to regard the strengthening of socialist democracy and legal system as its own central task. It must further strengthen legislative work, and quicken its pace in making laws. It must pay full attention to enacting and perfecting laws which protect citizens' rights, and safeguard social stability and the people's normal life, such as the press law, the publication law, the association law, and the trade union law as well as laws that protect women's, young people's, and children's rights. It must pay attention to enacting laws for macroeconomic regulation and control which safeguard the reform and open policy and the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy such as the planning law, the budget law, the investment law, the banking law, the pricing law, the company law, and the maritime law as well as laws on the development of agriculture, communications, energy, education and science, and technology. It must quicken the pace in enacting laws concerning the development of national defense and army building such as the law of national defense education and the law on settling injured, sick, and disabled servicemen. It must also enact and revise laws on punishing criminals and protecting those who help build a clean and honest government such as the revision of the criminal law and criminal procedures law; and enforce the system requiring state functionaries to make public their assets and the relevant law. These laws involve many departments. It will be more difficult to enact them. For those laws for which conditions are ideal, we must draft them as soon as possible. For some of them, we must quicken our pace in preparing to draft such laws. In order to further improve the system of people's congresses, we must revise the electoral law and the local organic laws as required.

Right now, laws are not being observed, their enforcement is not strict, and lawbreakers are not being dealt with in actual life. The people are indignant about this situation. We must adopt effective measures to ensure that the Constitution and laws are implemented. This is the joint responsibility of the people's congresses, governments, courts, and procuratorates at various levels.

The NPC Standing Committee must strengthen their supervision over the enforcement of the Constitution and laws. It must carry out checkups on how laws are being enforced. When a case of violation of the Constitution and laws is discovered, it must ensure that the relevant law enforcement departments take timely corrective action. It must carry out checkups on the dissemination of legal knowledge on a long-term basis. In recent years, more and more administrative rules and regulations of a local nature have been enacted. They have played an important role in political, economic, and social life. However, some of them are not compatible, while others even conflict with state laws. In order to safeguard the completeness of the legal system, the relevant special committees must examine those rules and regulations of a local nature that have been reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record. If they discover anything that violates the Constitution or other laws, they should voice their opinions and report to the NPC Standing Committee for a decision. Our work in this connection is still weak. We must earnestly improve our work in this regard.

The NPC Standing Committee should also strengthen supervision in doing its own work. Supervision should be carried on on major issues such as the implementation of the report on government work, the state plan and budget, and resolutions and decisions as well as other issues that draw the people's attention. Right now the broad masses are paying a great deal of attention to issues of punishing those who corrupt, cleaning and rectifying companies, and building a clean and honest government. The Standing Committee should strengthen its supervision in this connection.

**3. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, and determine issues strictly in accordance with the legal procedure.**

To act strictly in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism is a basic guideline by which the NPC Standing Committee examines, discusses, and determines an issue. When an NPC Standing Committee meeting pays attention to giving full play to democracy, carries out full discussions, respects and listens to different opinions, and improves its form of election, it helps its members exercise their own democratic rights and make the enacted laws and its decisions more realistic and thoughtful. From now on, in examining motions and determining issues, it must continue to encourage the free airing of views. Only by doing so, can the NPC Standing Committee fulfill its own responsibilities.

The NPC Standing Committee exercises its duties and determines its own issues collectively. It must pay particular attention to the democratic procedure, form, and system, and truly determines its own issues on the basis of the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority. In order to do a still better job in adhering to the principle of democratic centralism and raise efficiency, it must earnestly implement the announced

system and laws. In addition, it must also continue to develop the procedure and system in doing legislative work, providing supervision, determining major issues, and making personnel changes. Particular attention must be paid to drafting the supervision law to exercise its duties according to its standard procedure and system.

**4. It is necessary to maintain close ties with the deputies and the masses, and accept their supervision.**

The NPC Standing Committee exercises its duties on behalf of the people. It must wholeheartedly serve the people and consciously accept the supervision by the deputies and the people. It must strengthen its ties with the deputies and the people. It must deeply understand the people's views and opinions through various channels. This constitutes a foundation, based on which the NPC Standing Committee can carry out its work well. It must continue to improve the effective system and methods in maintaining close ties with the deputies over the past several years. The current practice of inviting the deputies of the relevant departments in Beijing to report on current topics is more effective. It provides the deputies with information and helps them exercise their duties. The NPC Standing Committee must work out the draft law concerning NPC deputies this year, and clearly spell out the deputies' rights and obligations to bring their role into full play. It must improve its work of carrying out surveys, according to the requirements and specialities of the deputies, by combining unity and decentralism. It must select key issues with a particular aim in mind and conduct surveys on special topics. It must attach importance to the work of receiving visitors and handling letters from the public in order to understand the views and requirements of the people, earnestly study their complaints and the information they provide, and forward them to the relevant departments for handling according to law. It must continue to brief the people through the news media about the relevant contents and activities of any NPC Standing Committee to win the support, and accept the supervision, of the people over its work.

The NPC Standing Committee must also continue to strengthen its ties with its counterpart of various local people's congresses. This is indispensable in carrying out the work of the Standing Committee. Over the past few years, the standing committees of local people's congresses have made great progress in doing their own work, accumulated many good experiences, and offered contributions to improving the system of people's congresses. We must exchange information and experiences with the standing committees of local people's congresses, and join our efforts to push the work of the NPC Standing Committee forward.

**Deputies:**

History has entered the 90's of the 20th century. The tasks confronting the people of all nationalities throughout the country are arduous and great. We must

strive to do a good job in carrying out the work of the NPC Standing Committee on the basis of the requirements laid down by the Constitution and the party's basic line; mobilize the people of all nationalities in the whole country to work hard with one heart and one mind; invigorate our spirit; and promote the stability and prosperity of our nation.

**Qiao Shi Stresses Stability**

*OW0604043190 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
2300 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[Dispatch from Beijing by special correspondents (Zhu Mei) and (Yuan Hui)]

[Text] Comrade Qiao Shi, a Shanghai deputy to the National People's Congress [NPC] and a member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, on the morning of 2 April came to the quarters of the Shanghai delegation to join the delegation members in discussing state affairs for the second time. Comrade Qiao Shi emphasized in his speech: Stability is a matter of paramount importance in our country today, and the foundation of stability is the economy. We should persistently adhere to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world laid down since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee so as to maintain the continuity and inheritability of the policy. In this way, our country will surely be able to develop itself gradually. Qiao Shi said:

[Begin recording] Stability is a matter of paramount importance in China today, and we should seek to develop in stability. To ensure stability is the task of the whole party and the whole society. If our country is unstable, nothing can be accomplished, nor will the economy be developed. If the economy is not developed, we will have more problems. For this reason, though the task for this generation is unlike the task of seizing revolutionary political power in the past, it is also very arduous. It is indeed no easy matter to build well a country as big as ours. We might say that in the 40 or 41 years since the founding of the People's Republic, we have laid the foundation for our country with such achievements as satellite launchings and other scientific and technological undertakings that hold leading positions in the world. [words indistinct] Of course, some mistakes were also made in the 40 years. We do not deny that we have mistakes, nor do we deny that our achievements would have been greater if mistakes were not made. This is evident. All our existing industrial foundations were basically laid in the past 40 years.

Another very important fact is that our country has developed very rapidly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This, of course, is the result of the general line, principles and policies of [words indistinct] formulated by the revolutionaries of the older generation. By the time of the 13th national party congress, they evolved into the basic line of one central task and two basic points. I believe that such a line has been the direct, main [word indistinct] for



guiding the whole country in making the achievements that have attracted worldwide attention in the last 10 years. Without it, the achievements would not have been possible. If we keep to the present road, I believe that our country will be full of promise no matter how many problems there are or how big the difficulties are.

We should closely unite the people of all nationalities throughout our country and build our country step-by-step. In economic development, our major mistake in the past was probably overanxiousness for quick results. In fact, we made the same mistake the last 10 years. We always wanted to achieve quick results, and some people thought that quicker was better. Actually, the quick results were impossible to achieve. Therefore, we had to readjust our plans every few years. In a certain sense, the current task of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order is also a readjustment. For this reason, general stability must be based on economic stability. Economic stability is the foundation. Long economic decline will create big problems. We must ensure economic success. To achieve stability is the task of the whole party and the whole society. The foundation of stability is the economy. At the same time, all quarters should consider stability and consider the continuity and inheritability of policies. The continuity and inheritability of policies means to steadfastly adhere to the line, principles, and policies formulated by the party since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to the party's basic line—that is, one central task and two basic points. Only by so doing can we do a good or even better job in the work in all fields and develop the economy. In developing the economy, we should maintain a suitable growth rate. An excessive growth rate will invariably cause problems in the long run. Therefore, the whole party and all sectors of society should exert efforts in all fields so as to maintain social stability.

Owing to the long-term social stability over the past decade, we have basically solved the problem of providing enough to eat and wear for the people. In order to accomplish the second-phase strategic goal in the next decade, maintaining social stability and safeguarding political stability and unity should be a matter of paramount importance to each and every CPC member, NPC deputy, and Chinese citizen, and this matter should not be treated lightly. If there is social upheaval, nothing can be accomplished; no policy or principle, no matter how good it might be, can be implemented. Moreover, we should, under the premise that stability is guaranteed, strive to induce more (foreign investment) in the next decade to continue the country's development as we did in the 1980's through self-reliance. By summing up both positive and negative experiences of the 1980's, we should do an even better job in the 1990's.

Regardless of changes in the international arena, as long as we concentrate our efforts and rely on the diligence of the 1.1 billion Chinese people, I am convinced that we can successfully build our country and accomplish the second-phase strategic goal in the 1990's. The policy of

reform and opening to the outside world must be continued, and there is no other alternative. We must not take the road of retrogression. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics means to persist in one central task and two basic points, and one of these two basic points is to carry out reform. Adherence to the policy of reform and opening to the outside world will benefit our national construction. [end recording]

In his speech at the discussion, Comrade Qiao Shi, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, also touched on the issue of developing Pudong [region east of the Huangpu Jiang]:

[Begin recording] As I said during a recent inspection tour of Shanghai, the party Central Committee and the State Council have approved and supported a report submitted by Shanghai on developing Pudong. I read and endorsed the report; it will be a major project. There is much that Shanghai can accomplish by developing the Pudong region in the next decade. When Pudong is successfully developed, [words indistinct] will certainly succeed. With its strong economic and technical strength, Shanghai will surely be able to lay the framework for a new metropolitan Shanghai. I hope that in the course of developing Pudong, the region west of the Huangpu Jiang will also be developed. In the next decade, it is hoped that the population of Shanghai will remain at the present level. [end recording]

Comrade Qiao Shi's speech greatly inspired all the deputies from Shanghai and enlivened the atmosphere in the meeting room. Chatting with Rong Yiren, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Su Buqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and Ye Gongqi, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, who were sitting next to him, Comrade Qiao Shi said:

[Begin recording] I have just put forward the above thoughts as a deputy from Shanghai. Professor Su, what do you think? [applause] [end recording]

### Meeting on Handling Proposals

OW1004050790 Beijing XIN1, 'A Domestic Service in Chinese 0934 GMT 7 Apr 90

[By reporter Liu Siyang (0491 1835 2254)]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—A meeting on the work of acting upon the suggestions made by deputies of the National People's Congress [NPC] and proposals made by members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee was held this morning in the small auditorium of the State Council. The meeting called on all units to whom these suggestions and proposals are addressed to further strengthen their understanding of the importance of the suggestions and proposals made by the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members and act in a

solemn and serious manner to do a good job in acting upon them without being the least bit negligent.

It is learned that during the Third Session of the Seventh NPC, the session's motions group received a total of 3,491 suggestions from the deputies. Of these, 320 pertained to agriculture; 657 to industry and communications; 610 to finance and trade; 654 to culture and education; 421 to political and judicial matters; and 829 to labor, personnel, structural reform and other areas. In addition, there were 304 motions which the presidium of the session decided should be regarded as suggestions and referred to the concerned departments for action.

During the Third Session of the Seventh CPPCC National Committee, the session's proposals group received a total of 1,786 proposals from the committee members. Of these 616, or 35 percent of the total, were related to economic construction; 538, or 30 percent, were about education, science and technology, culture and health; 395, or 22 percent, concerned political, legal, labor and personnel matters; and 237, or 13 percent, were about united front work, the CPPCC, nationalities, religion and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots.

State Council Secretary General Xi Dehua called on all addressed units to finish acting upon the suggestions made by the NPC deputies before 4 July this year and give responses accordingly to the deputies; in the case of those suggestions involving more areas and complicated situations and cases that are more difficult to deal with, it is also mandatory to completely finish acting upon them before 4 October this year and send responses to the deputies.

Present at the meeting were concerned responsible comrades of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the General Office of the Central Military Commission, and general offices of the concerned departments under the CPC Central Committee and of the various departments under the State Council.

#### Democratic Parties on Sessions

OW1004055390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0553 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)— The Central Committees of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party and the China Association for Promoting Democracy separately held chairmanship meetings not long ago to study the guidelines of the Third Sessions of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and the Seventh Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee. They called on all CPC members and their members to rally closely round the CPC and contribute their efforts to fulfilling all the tasks set forth by the two sessions and further promoting political stability and social and economic development in the country.

The "Circular" adopted by the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party in its meeting on studying the guidelines of the two sessions says: The Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party shall carry out the policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; learn the Communist Party's fine tradition and work style of doing everything for the masses and maintaining close ties with them; do a good job in achieving self-improvement; enhance political awareness; work successfully in participating in and discussing government and political affairs, exercising democratic supervision, offering advice and consultation for policy-making, and promoting ties of friendship with overseas Chinese and foreign friends; and give better play to its role as a party that participates in government and political affairs.

Addressing the meeting, Lei Jieqiong, chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said: It is incumbent on us to study and implement the guidelines of the two sessions, integrate them with our study and implementation of the "Guidelines of the CPC Central Committee on Persisting in and Improving the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation Under the Leadership of the CPC," take a clear-cut stand on adhering to the four cardinal principles, promote the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and give play to our role of participating in and discussing government and political affairs and exercising democratic supervision. The organizations and members at all levels of the China Association for Promoting Democracy must make contributions to maintaining political, social, and economic stability for our country.

Lu Jiaxi, chairman, and Fang Rongxin, Yao Jun, Zhang Shiming, Tian Guangtao, and Yang Leiyu, vice chairmen, of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, attended the meeting. In addition, Chen Shunli, Ge Zhicheng, Chu Zhuang, and Mei Xiangming, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, were present at the meeting.

#### Hong Kong Deputy Interviewed

OW1004062190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1406 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Interview: Lei Jieqiong Talks Ebulliently About the "Basic Law" by XINHUA reporters Li Anding (2621 1334 1353) and He Guanghuai (0149 1639 2037)]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)— These reporters had the good fortune to share the same table with Lei Jieqiong at lunchtime. We chatted joyfully as we ate. Lei Jieqiong looked much younger than her 84 years, and was totally free of any airs that one might expect of a vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee.

She is a member of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Four years ago, when work to draft the Basic



Law had just begun, she went to Hong Kong and, during her 20 or so days stay there, attended 110 forums or meetings on soliciting views from representatives of all circles. She said: We solicited views from all sides so that minority views were heard. As I see it, this is a concrete reflection of the democratic spirit.

Speaking of the impact the adoption of the Basic Law will have on Hong Kong's economy, Lei Jieqiong said: Hong Kong and the inland are closely bound economically. As the Basic Law goes into effect, China will resume its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the law will help maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Such prosperity and stability will be conducive to modernization in the inland, which, in turn, will bring greater prosperity to Hong Kong. After Hong Kong is returned to the embrace of the motherland in 1997, Hong Kong compatriots will no longer be subjects in a colony but masters of Hong Kong. Under the concept of "one country, two systems," the Central Government will respect the history and reality of Hong Kong and see to it that the capitalist social and economic systems in Hong Kong remain unchanged for 50 years. I believe that, by carrying forward the spirit of "Hong Kong residents administering Hong Kong," Hong Kong's economic status and growth will be reliably guaranteed in the economic framework of the Asia-Pacific region.

As a legal expert, she took part in the work of the subgroup of the Basic Law Drafting Committee for Political Structure. This subgroup has encountered the most problems. The committee members worked together and solved their differences. As a result, they drafted a relatively comprehensive draft law which has drawn praise from NPC deputies as well as public opinion in Hong Kong.

A major historical mission is near completion after almost half a century. Lei Jieqiong, however, does not feel relieved. She said: There is still a lot to be done, especially with regard to Hong Kong residents' confidence in the future. Bringing about stable social and economic development, improving the legal system, and maintaining a clean and honest government in the inland will have a positive impact among Hong Kong residents. She further explained: Once a comprehensive law is adopted, the key lies in strict enforcement. The adoption of the Hong Kong Basic Law is a pioneering undertaking of historical and international significance which will facilitate the return of Macao and the settlement of the Taiwan question.

#### **Sichuan Deputies Discuss Report**

OW1004073890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1421 GMT 3 Apr 90

["We Must Not 'Let Chaos Occur Once We Relax Control and Rigid Uniformity Prevail Once We Tighten Control'—A Topic Everyone Talks About at the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, NPC"; by reporter Fu Gang (0265 0474)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)—While deliberating on the government work report delivered by Premier Li Peng, deputies to the current National People's Congress [NPC] session earnestly analyzed the difficulties and problems confronting our country, spoke without reservation, and made many suggestions. Their earnestness left a deep impression on this reporter.

During group discussions held by the Sichuan delegation, Deputy Xie Taifeng said: The extent of influence exerted by our policy over the economy is very great. How can we formulate our policy in a scientific way? This has always remained a problem that has not been properly solved; otherwise, why must we constantly adjust our policy? He said: If we fail to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking study in formulating our policy, surface problems will become deeper underlying problems, and we shall not be able to achieve a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development.

Deputy Xiao Yang said: Whenever people talk about the mistakes made in the course of our implementation of reform and the open policy over the past 10 years, they all think that they were such a pity. However, after a little more earnest consideration, they will come to realize that, regardless of whether it is the overheated economic development or our relaxation in the ideological and political work, they are not a result of our reform policy and opening to the outside world but are, rather, problems cropping up in the work of our leadership. He said: China has launched three economic restructurings since the founding of the People's Republic. Historical experiences show us that it is correct for us to tighten the money supply. However, this must be carried out in an appropriate manner. It is just like giving medical treatment to a man suffering from high fever. All that has to be done is to simply make his temperature drop to 37 degrees centigrade on the Celsius thermometer. His temperature must not be made to drop too low. Our retrenchment policy should be used to cool off the overheated part of the reproduction process. A number of simple operations for reproduction should be ensured or maintained. [passage omitted]

#### **More Spiritual Construction Urged**

OW1004111690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1433 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Fu Gang (0265 0474) and XINHUA correspondent Chen Kefu (7115 0344 4395): "It Is Imperative To Intensify Socialist Spiritual Construction—sidelights of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)—Deputies attending the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] have been engaging in heated discussions on the need to intensify socialist spiritual construction, and have come up with many suggestions on how this can be carried out. The deputies maintain that a person should not ignore noble pursuits and that it

would be dangerous if a nation only concentrated on material pursuits and forsook spiritual life.

Huang Jianhong, an NPC deputy from the People's Liberation Army [PLA], says that particularly encouraging is that a change for the better has appeared in the area of ideological and political work. We should cherish change achieved through learning from the lessons of blood, he says.

Yang Shengjie, a deputy from Qinghai, says: Our strengths and heirloom, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and ideological and political work, are what the CPC has been relying upon throughout its development. A weak party in the past, the CPC is now a strong party leading the country and the people to achieve world-renowned achievements.

Su Keming, an NPC deputy from Sichuan, says: Socialist ethics were ignored and a mentality that money is most important was rampant among the people over the past several years. It was painful to see that, for a time, Marxism-Leninism was seldom mentioned, the Lei Feng spirit had disappeared, and the people no longer worked in unity or helped one another. This situation must be changed.

The deputies are in favor of the decision adopted at the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to intensify spiritual construction. Expressing their satisfaction over the changes appearing on the political and ideological front, they have come up with the following suggestions for firmly and continuously expediting spiritual construction:

First, importance should be attached to ideological and political work. Lofty spiritual values cannot be purchased with money. People should bear in mind the lessons learned from slackening ideological and political work and correct the mistake of placing too much emphasis on the work in one field and ignoring the work in another.

Second, all party committees, governments, and units must provide stronger leadership over ideological work and place ideological affairs on their agendas, instead of simply paying lip service to it. Leading cadres should change their work style, set good examples for others to follow, and maintain close ties with the masses at grass-roots units.

Third, efforts should be made to educate the people on patriotism, collectivism, the pleasure gained from helping people, dedication, self-reliance, and arduous struggle.

Fourth, ideological departments should provide proper guidance and unequivocally oppose bourgeois liberalization. Ideological workers should strive to become respected engineers of human souls.

Fifth, legal, administrative, and economic measures should be employed to intensify ideological and political work.

Sixth, efforts should be made to foster China's outstanding cultures and traditional virtues and follow through with the endeavor to wipe out pornography and the "six vices."

Seventh, history—especially modern Chinese history about how China was humiliated, bullied, and trampled under foot—should be taught among young people until they realize that they should have the spirit and pride which all Chinese people ought to have.

#### **Yao Yilin Concludes Shanghai Tour 8 April**

OW1104064090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1126 GMT 8 Apr 90

[By correspondent Zou Ximin (6760 2497 3046) and reporter Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717)]

[Text] Shanghai, 8 Apr (XINHUA)—Entrusted by the party Central Committee and the State Council, Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, led senior officials of the relevant departments of the State Council on an inspection tour of Shanghai from 28 March to 8 April. During the inspection, he conducted a special study and appraisal of questions pertaining to the development of Pudong. Pointing out that the development of Pudong is a big project of strategic importance to Shanghai and the country as a whole, he said: The project, which is also a major strategic measure of opening to the outside world, will not only bring into full play the overall superiority of Shanghai, invigorate its economy, rejuvenate this old industrial base, and enable it to contribute more to the country, but also exert a strong influence on the country, promoting and bringing along the economic development in areas along the Chang Jiang and the hinterlands.

Shanghai Municipality's proposed development plan for the new Pudong region refers to a 350 square meter delta on the border of the city proper to the east of the Huangpu Jiang, southwest of the Chang Jiang, and north of the Chuanyang He. With its advantages in harbor construction and water transportation, the region is a rare, vast track of land for development in China's eastern coastal areas, which is initially ready for development.

Yao Yilin and the senior officials of the State Council time and again heard briefings on the work in Shanghai, as well as the basic ideas and a tentative overall plan for developing Pudong, given by responsible comrades of the municipal party committee and the municipal government. They had a thorough exchange of views with the relevant departments of Shanghai on a number of important questions, and made an on-the-site inspection of Waigaoqiao in the Pudong region.

During his tour of Shanghai, Comrade Yao Yilin inspected the construction site of the Nanpu Bridge in Pudong, Shanghai Silk Spinning Plant, and Shanghai Bell Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Company

Limited—a Sino-foreign joint venture—in the company of Zhu Rongji and Huang Ju, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor and vice mayor, as well as other officials. In an animated atmosphere at the construction site, he heard a briefing by Zhu Zhihao, general director of the bridge construction project. Yao Yilin praised the labor enthusiasm displayed by the bridge builders and asked Zhu Zhihao to convey his warm regards to all workers and staff members of the project.

Shanghai Silk Spinning Plant, which has a history of more than eight decades, is an enterprise manufacturing silks and cotton silks from leftover bits and pieces of the domestic silk reeling industry and inferior silkworm cocoons. With all the products for exportation, the plant's foreign exchange earning amounts to U.S.\$10 million annually. On the afternoon of 6 April, Comrade Yao Yilin visited the weaving and other workshops, viewed operations by workers dripping with sweat, and had a chat with staff members and workers. Eagerly airing views and aspirations to Comrade Yao Yilin, women workers recalled marshals Zhu De and Chen Yi's inspection of the plant more than 20 years ago, adding that the vice premier's current visit was of great encouragement to the workers. They said that, in spite of the plant's poor working conditions, the workers' roots are in the plant; and that only when the production is promoted and the national economy is developed will there be hope for the workers. Other workers pointed out that they treasured the good reputation that the plant's trade mark "Double Red Horses" enjoys on the international market. In delight, Comrade Yao Yilin lauded all workers and staff members for displaying the spirit of being masters of their own and working hard to achieve good social benefit and economic efficiency, in spite of obsolete equipment and factory buildings, and heavy export tasks.

On the afternoon of 7 April, Yao Yilin visited Shanghai Bell Telephone Equipment Manufacturing Company Limited and viewed a modernized production process of S1240 full digital computerized exchange equipment. He also had a cordial talk with the Chinese and Belgian officials of the company. Noting that Sino-Belgian cooperation in the production of telecommunications equipment has proceeded smoothly, he expressed the hope to the company's general manager Mr. (Aberle) that such cooperation would continue for a long time, and that the Bell Company would be a model of Sino-foreign joint ventures. The general manager thanked the Chinese Government and Shanghai Municipality for their support of the company, pointing out that he has full confidence in the company's future as it has become a fairly large base for telecommunications equipment through years of effort.

#### Li Tieying, Students Exchange Letters

HK0704060790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Happy to See the Contemporary Students Growing up—Exchange of Letters Between Students of

Beijing University Who Are Taking Part in Military Training in Shijiazhuang and Comrade Li Tieying"]

[Text] Editor's notes: Today we publish a letter written by students of Beijing University who are taking part in a military and political training in Shijiazhuang Army School to Comrade Li Tieying, and Comrade Li Tieying's reply to them. We believe that university students and people from various circles in the society like to read them. How should we understand the contemporary university students? How should we help them so that they can grow up healthily? These letters enlighten us on these questions. Our young students are lovely and can be remolded. As long as they are correctly guided, they are full of promise. [end editor's note]

#### Letter of Students of Beijing University Who Are Taking Part in a Military Training for Comrade Li Tieying Our Respected Comrade Li Tieying,

How are you?

Do you still remember us, a group of new students of Beijing University? It has been more than half a month since you visited us during New Year's Day. The three slogans which you led us to shout are still lingering in our ears, and the three "long live" have become a conviction for which we are unswervingly striving.

Perhaps in the past some of us did not quite comprehend the significance of military training, or failed to understand the real facts of turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in the Beijing area. However, great changes have taken place in us ideologically in a short period of three months. Without any exceptions all of us are proud of military and political training in Shijiazhuang Military School. In our letters to our family members, schoolmates and friends, we express our determination of resolutely fulfilling the task of military and political training assigned to us by the party and the state. At this very moment, we are immersing ourselves in the warmth of the party, and steeling ourselves and growing up in the big smelting furnace of the army school.

Political gains are our greatest achievements over the past four months. During the period of turmoil, some people clamored that "Marxism is outdated." Due to the fact that we had failed to study Marxism seriously, after hearing these fallacies, we were at a loss as to what to do. Since we came to the army school, the school authorities have organized us to study the history of the Chinese revolution, and the spirit of the fourth and fifth plenary sessions. Our squadron also successively helped us establish the Marxist-Leninist study group and Chairman Mao's Works study group. We have spent a lot of time on carrying out the activities of comparing and appraising notebooks, conducting discussions and promoting ideological exchanges, and so on. This is the first time for us to come into contact with and study Marxism-Leninism in such a serious, systematic, and careful way. The study of Marxism-Leninism was integrated with education in current affairs. This has enabled us to eventually understand genuine Marxism-Leninism and socialism. We



eventually realize that the times are advancing, and the society is developing. In spite of the fact that serious turmoil occurred in our country in April and May of last year and that drastic changes have taken place in the international situation, the great banner of socialism will never fall. The four cardinal principles are the foundation for founding our country. Like a beacon, it firmly guides us to march along the socialist road under the wise leadership of the Communist Party. If we abandon the socialist road, it is the broad masses of people who will eventually suffer. Our people are not willing to return to the darkness of the old society. They will absolutely allow no one to overthrow socialism. The "theories" of the so-called "elite" that we need 200 years of colonial rule, and that we need to try capitalism, collapse at the first blow of the facts. They will never be supported by the people. The so-called "elite" are the scum of our nation. They can never represent the broad masses of university students. Although we have some shortcomings and defects, we love our motherland and socialism. Through military and political training, we can overcome our defects. The practice of our military training over the past four months has fully proved this.

The activities of learning from Lei Feng must be advocated among the youths. In the past, we were corroded by various kinds of unhealthy trends. Some persons said that "Lei Feng is a historical tragedy," and that "Lei Feng is a typical example of the 'theory of docile tools.'"

However, once we truly study the brilliant deeds of Lei Feng throughout his life, we are all deeply moved by it. Lei Feng is not only a model of the whole Army and the whole country, but also an example of the broad masses of young people. His spirit has fully manifested various kinds of fine tradition of the laboring people who are industrious, brave, clear about what to love and what to hate, iron-willed and indomitable. Following the road of Lei Feng is the key melody of our youths. During a short military and political training over the past three months or so, our classmates have completely freed themselves from the bias on Lei Feng which has existed in the society, and set off an upsurge of learning from Lei Feng one after another. In our dining room, there are always people who do cleaning work quietly. When anyone in our class has difficulties, all people enthusiastically lend him a hand. When a student is on duty, other people help him. When one is washing his clothes, his classmates also help him...Finding it a pleasure to help others has become a common practice. The drive of learning from Lei Feng is also reflected in observing discipline, conscientiously studying politics, and making the best use of one's time to study knowledge. Students said movingly: "Lei Feng is now living in the Fourth Contingent. We will surely bring the spirit of Lei Feng to Beijing University, to the people in the capital, and the whole society." We will have our winter vacation soon. Some students wrote in their diaries to express their determination: We will bring the spirit of Lei Feng to the people in our native places. We must learn from Comrade Lei Feng and serve the people wholeheartedly. We must always do

good things for the people, and let people of the whole country see the new look of the students of the new generation of Beijing University in the 1990's.

Before coming to Shijiazhuang Army School, some students were worried about the possibility that their professional studies and knowledge would decline. However, after staying here for some time, they said to their friends who inquired about their situation: "No!" On the contrary, the leadership of their contingents or detachments have made arrangements for their self-study, and have provided them with the two basic courses of English and the Chinese language. Encouraged by their detachments, students make full use of their time to read widely and study English, Chinese language, computer science, advanced mathematics, physics, and so on. There have been many stirring deeds demonstrating that some students refuse to take a rest during holidays and continue to study hard. Even some working personnel in the library of the army school said that our students have brought a spring breeze to the army school, which will set off an upsurge of studying professional knowledge. We never forget about our professional studies because we keep on carrying out self-study, and teaching each other. Our political study, military study, and professional study are never missed. Some students have scored good marks in a short period of several months. For example, a student called Wan Feng of the 21st Detachment achieved great success in a software contest. It was not easy for him to do so. Students unanimously say: "We originally planned to systematically study politics and military knowledge at the expense of one year's study of professional knowledge. Now it is obvious that apart from carrying out political and military studies, we retain our professional studies." The achievements in military studies are also beyond our expectation. After attending the course on Mao Zedong's military thought, almost everyone of us realizes our responsibility. Yes, China is our own motherland. Must the sacred task of defending the motherland not be shouldered by us, university students? In our eyes, the serviceman is no longer a "simple-minded and good-for-nothing soldier who only has strong arms and legs." Without a fairly high ideological level, it would have been impossible for one to deploy troops or implement the relevant strategies and tactics. National defense construction is also one of the objectives of struggle of the contemporary university students. Without a People's Army the people have nothing. Such an abstract sentence appeared in our books in the past. It has now been turned into reality, and has become a firm conviction of the students. Some students also strongly demanded that after the completion of their military training, they would be allowed to continue their study in the army school to strive for the national defense undertaking of the motherland all their life. The national defense concept has greatly strengthened our conviction: No matter what happens in our country, we will hold firm our guns without any hesitation to defend our party, our socialist motherland, and the great achievements in reform and opening up. The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] is a great wall

of steel of the Republic, and we, young university students, must also train ourselves to be iron giants like the guardians of the Republic. After undergoing our military and political training over the past three months or so, we have realized the following truth: Our People's Army is very great. We hope that in our future university life, we will continue to receive a systematic military theoretical education, so that the quality of our national defense will be enhanced. We hope that you will satisfy our sincere desire.

Although there are only 700 students or so who participate in the military and political training, they are linked with the hearts of numerous people throughout the country. The party and state leaders visited us on several occasions. Before you came to visit us, leaders from Beijing Military Region—the Headquarters of the PLA General Staff under the Central Military Commission—Beijing University, Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, Shijiazhuang City, and so on had visited us. They came to our detachments and squads, shook hands with us, and had heart-to-heart talks with us. The fact that leaders and leading cadres came to visit us was a great encouragement to us. What we should particularly mention is that before New Year's Day we never expected that you would visit because we knew you were extremely busy. But you did come. At that time, although the cold wind was blowing very hard, all students felt warm in their hearts! You led us to sing a song "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China." You led us to shout the slogan: "Long live the CPC! Long live the PRC! Long live the PLA!" We sang the song and shouted the slogan from the bottom of our hearts. Many of our schoolmates were moved to tears. The fact that you and other leaders came to visit us enabled us to further understand that the military and political training was absolutely not a "punishment" imposed on us. On the contrary, it is truly a preferential treatment for us. It is truly a concern and a good care for us. Encouraged by you, students are full of drive in their study, and many of them have submitted applications for party membership to party organizations. Many students have written articles containing thousands of words, expressing their thoughts on studying the works of Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao as well as Lei Feng's diary. We have experienced the warmth of the party and the state. We pledge that we will never let the party and people down. In the military and political training which will last one year, we will fulfill the strenuous task of affecting the two changes.

Our capability in taking care of ourselves in both study and life is low. Leaders of the army school, contingents, detachments, squads and so on take every care of us. We are truly moved by it. To enable new students from Beijing University to read widely, the army school's library prolonged its office hours. To enable us to conform with the training in the army school, leaders of the school and contingents personally come to understand how the training is carried out, and help us solve practical difficulties. The cases of cadres of detachments

and squads showing concern for us are too numerous to mention. Any student can cite the cases of how cadres help students wash their clothes, sheets, and overwork themselves. They can also cite the cases of how cadres get up early and sleep late at times, and eventually break down from constant overwork. Their concern and good care have enabled us to experience the warmth of our big family. The slogan "making the detachment our home" has become a fashionable remark among new students of Beijing University who are undergoing training. We are like a big family, and cadres are our parents, brothers and sisters. They set a good example for us from whom we can learn a lot. All this has enabled us to understand that selfless devotion of a serviceman is reflected not merely in the battlefield and at the moment when their fate hangs in the balance. They have always been full of such great communist spirit. They are a living Lei Feng, and a model of university students of the new generation. We have learned from them the real virtue of a servicemen—resolute, uncompromising attitude, whole-hearted devotion to public duties, and strict observation of discipline. This is the style of real servicemen. With their help, we learn not only politics, military science and culture, but also other knowledge which cannot be learned in other places.

The bell of the 1990's has struck. During the last decade of this century, we will become a new force of reform and construction. Who will shoulder the heavy task of the construction of the socialist motherland? Who will take over the banner from our revolutionary seniors? Socialist youths of the new generation will do.

Without a firm and correct stand, it is impossible for us to fulfill such a strenuous task. If we are not armed by knowledge, it is impossible for us to do so. Without a strong physique and the spirit of bearing hardships and standing hard work, we will not be able to complete the task either. We must value the precious training we undergo in the army school. Only thus can we train ourselves to be socialist pillars who have fully developed themselves morally, intellectually, and physically. Although we have scored some achievements in the military and political training in this semester, there are some problems which cannot be avoided. After winter vacation, we will continue our military training. We pledge that we will constantly sum up experiences, develop our strong points and avoid our weakness, and turn the concern and good care of the motherland and the people into our driving force. In the new year, we will work harder to study politics and military and cultural knowledge in order to train ourselves to be new socialist students, and a piece of good steel for our socialist cause. At present, the political situation in our country is stable, and our economic development has been fast. Facts have proved that our policy of reform and opening up does work. We must firmly grasp this opportune time to arm ourselves with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought regardless of the turbulent world situation. We will study knowledge on high technology, uphold the four cardinal

principles, resist aggression, and defeat all tricks of "peaceful evolution" to firmly march along the socialist path.

[Signed] All new students of Beijing  
University who are now in the 21st  
Training Detachment in Shijiazhuang  
Army School

[Dated] 14 Jan 1990

**Letter of Comrade Li Tiesing to Students of Beijing  
University Who Are Participating in Military Training  
All new students of Beijing University in the 21st  
Detachment of Shijiazhuang Army School,**

I have repeatedly read your letter brimming with warm feelings. I am very happy to see the progress and achievements you have scored in military and political training. I am encouraged by your revolutionary zeal and youthful vigor. As long as you persist in doing so, firmly stick to the correct political orientation and take the road of integrating yourselves with the people, production, and physical labor, you can certainly become reliable successors to the socialist cause.

You already have a good starting point on your road of growth. This is an important point. You must insist on adhering to it, and never waver in your life. To do so you must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; foster your proletarian world outlook; become new socialist people who have ideals, morals, and culture; and observe discipline.

Contemporary students are our important new force for the socialist construction and reform in several decades to come. To fulfill the magnificent historical task of socialist modernization, we must rely on the broad masses of youths, including yourselves. The party and people have placed their great hope on you. Any young student who is willing to make contribution to the prosperity of our motherland, and the invigoration of our nation must realize his historical responsibility, and value their youthfulness, fulfill in a more efficient way the task of study assigned to them by the party and the people, and turn themselves into people of the new generation who are worthy of our great nation and era.

This year is the 27th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong and proletarian revolutionaries of the younger generation issuing a great call to people throughout the country of learning from Lei Feng. I hope that you will learn from Lei Feng, become Lei Feng-type good youths, and contribute your wisdom and ability to our great motherland and people.

Lastly, I wish you greater progress in your thinking and study, and good health in the new term.

[Signed] Li Tiesing

[Dated] 3 March 1990

**Meeting on Anticorruption in Public Security Opens**

HK1104032990 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO  
in Chinese 23 Mar 90 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Qiao Jianzhong (0829 1696 0112):  
"National Work Conference on Anticorruption in Public  
Security Departments Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] The public security contingent is an upright, honest, incorrupt contingent with high combat effectiveness that is trusted by the party and the people. This is the mainstream and essence of the public security contingent. However, there still exist many irregularities in the public security contingent, and some corrupt phenomena even exist to a serious degree. Although certain improvements have been made in recent years through study and rectification, the anticorruption task remains rather arduous. This was the basic assessment of the condition of the public security contingent made by the national work conference on anticorruption opening on 21 March in Beijing.

The central subject of the conference was to study the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the national political and judicial work conference. The meeting mainly discussed ways to further improve the condition of the public security organs in the aspect of anticorruption. Gu Linfang, Yu Lei, and Hu Zhiguang, vice ministers of public security; Yun Shiyong, leader of the discipline inspection group sent by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to the Ministry of Public Security; and Xu Shouzeng, political commissar of the Armed Police Force attended the opening session of the conference. Leading comrades of the public security departments of the 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and responsible comrades of the political work departments, discipline inspection departments, and supervision departments, totaling 84 people, attended the conference. At the opening session, Yun Shiyong relayed the spirit of the documents of the Sixth Plenary Session of the party Central Committee; and Hu Zhiguang gave a speech entitled "Studying and Implementing the Spirit of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenary Session, Strengthening Anticorruption in the Public Security Contingent" on behalf of the party leading group in the Ministry of Public Security.

In his speech, Hu Zhiguang reviewed the anticorruption process in the public security contingent. He said: Generally speaking, the public security contingent is basically honest and incorrupt in performing its official functions. In the past year alone, public security cadres and policemen in the whole country rejected bribes and gifts in 719,000 cases. This year, in the activities of "Loving the People Month," according to statistics in 13 provinces and municipalities, cadres and policemen rejected bribes, gifts, and dining invitations in over 60,000 cases involving a total of more than 700,000 yuan. In addition, the lawbreaking and discipline-violating cases in the public security contingent were seriously investigated and handled.



Hu Zhiguang then pointed out: While affirming the general condition of being honest and incorrupt, we must also fully recognize the fact that negative and corrupt phenomena still exist to a serious degree in the public security contingent. The negative and corrupt phenomena mainly reflect the fact that some people use their official functions to take or even extort bribes from people who apply for overseas travel certificates, the right of abode in towns, and driving licenses; some people who are responsible for handling criminal cases and public order cases or for guarding prisoners abuse their power by perverting justice for bribes; some people extort illegal charges and impose levies without authorization, or line their own pockets with money or valuables confiscated from criminal offenders, or embezzle the money paid by offenders as fines; such criminal cases as rape, visiting prostitutes, and gambling also occur within the public security contingent; and there are a large number of cases of dining in restaurants, taking commodities from retailers, seeing movies and operas, and riding on public transport without payment.

When talking about the need to effectively fulfill the anticorruption task within the public security contingent, Hu Zhiguang said: It is of essential importance to enhance people's consciousness, and especially the consciousness of leading cadres at all levels. The issue of fighting corruption should be approached from the angle of linking it to the life or death of the party and the state. It must be realized that the public security contingent is facing the stern test of resisting corrosion and degeneration. Anticorruption is a long-term strategic task. To maintain the incorruptibility of the rank and file, leading cadres must set a good example and keep themselves incorrupt first. This is the precondition for the effectiveness of anticorruption. At the same time, leading cadres must also be responsible for guaranteeing the incorruptibility of their subordinates and the organs under their leadership. This should be taken as a major criterion for assessing the work performance of cadres. If there are many disciplinary problems in a unit and the leaders fail to bring the situation under control or even try to shield the evildoers and conceal the evils, then such leaders must bear the blame and be disciplined themselves.

In order to successfully maintain incorruptibility, Hu Zhiguang pointed out, it is necessary to simultaneously do three things, namely, conduct ideological education, investigate and handle corruption cases, and establish rules and regulations under the unified leadership of the party and the government. The political work departments and the supervision departments should also join hands with the functional departments in adopting comprehensive control measures. First, anticorruption should be based on ideological education and proceed from enhancing the moral integrity, ideological consciousness, and sense of law of the public security cadres and policemen. This is the fundamental and most positive method of resisting and eliminating corruption. Second, efforts should be made to seriously investigate and handle lawbreaking and discipline-violating cases.

Third, it is necessary to further improve the rules and regulations against corruption.

## Science & Technology

### Song Jian Views Science, Technological Goals

HK0804012290 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0326 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Report by Report Mao Wei (0379 7289): "Song Jian Speaks on China's Strategic Goals for Scientific and Technological Advancement"]

[Text] Zhuhai 6 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Tenth Annual Meeting of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee held its "China Day" activities in Zhuhai yesterday. To representatives from 28 countries participating in the meeting, Song Jian, minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, on behalf of the Chinese Government and science and technological circles, delivered a speech entitled "The Course of Progress in China's Undertakings in Science and Technology and China's Strategic Goals for Science and Technology."

Song Jian said that China's intellectual circles proposed the concept of salvaging the nation with science at the beginning of this century; such a concept has affected the Chinese society to date, and exerted great effects on China's policy on science and technology.

In discussing China's present strategic goals and policies for science and technology, Song Jian said that China has a large population, with relative insufficiency in its natural resources. To find a solution to food supply to a population of 1.1 billion at present and one of 1.3 billion by the year 2000, China has to rely on science and technological advancement and agricultural development. He cited an example, saying that since 1985 when China began its implementation of the "Spark Plan," modern science and technology have been spread in planting, breeding, and processing of raw materials with marked results. In 1989, 500,000 scientists and technicians went down to the countryside to render technological service and to conduct activities in contracted responsibility with technical know-how, with 6,000 groups under contracts, involving an acreage of some 300 million mu of farmland and a large number of enterprises in townships and towns. At present, the per capita grain consumption is 367 jin, while per capita meat production doubled from 1979; the number of the employed in enterprises in townships and towns exceeds 80 million, with a gross output value exceeding 500 billion yuan.

To develop new and high technologies, China has already implemented the "Torch Plan" nationwide. In briefing, Song Jian said that by the end of 1989, some 30 high and new technology development zones had been set up, with some 2,000 enterprises pursuing high and new technologies, with a turnover from marketing in

terms of 2.6 billion yuan. At the same time, China must conduct in-depth exploration in such spheres as high-energy physics, astrophysics, space technology, geoscience, and oceanography. Over the past few years, China has succeeded in completing the electron collider in Beijing, and the particle accelerator in Lanzhou, installation of the largest astrotlescope in Asia, the growth of arsenical potassium in satellite, manufacturing TOKAMA ceramic tube. These accomplishments are of realistic as well as far-reaching value of China's modernization as well as world progress in science and technology.

In conclusion, Song Jian said that China's science and technological circles fully understand that China's future depends on whether or not she will continue to adhere to the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world. Over the past decade, China's science and technological circles have benefited from this policy. It is precisely with this policy that China's scientists, engineers, and technicians have had the opportunity to establish extensive cooperation and individual friendship with their colleagues of other countries in the world.

#### **Research Vessel Ends Paracel Island Survey**

*OW0404133890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1311 GMT 4 Apr 90*

[Text] Nansha Islands, April 4 (XINHUA)—A Chinese research vessel today completed comprehensive scientific investigations of the Nansha Islands of the South China Sea. Experts say this extensive survey indicates that the Chinese Oceanographical Department has strengthened its overall management of the islands.

During the 20-day voyage of the 10,000-ton Xiangyanghong 5, scientists surveyed many islands and coral reefs of the South China Sea.

The scientists set up dozens of observation posts to monitor marine meteorology, hydrology, and chemistry of the waters around the islands and collected valuable data about the natural resources, environmental pollution, and economic development prospects of the islands.

"This voyage is part of China's comprehensive management of the islands, and in the future such investigations in this area will be continued with better means and methods," said Lu Fucai, head of the investigation team.

### **Military**

#### **Jiang at Conference on Placing Demobilized Soldiers**

*OW1104093090 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2230 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Report by XINHUA reporter (Hong Yanqiu); from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun met with comrades attending a national work conference on job placement for demobilized Army cadres and an all-Army conference on job placement for demobilized cadres at the Great Hall of the People yesterday [10 April]. They urged the Army and local governments to work together to ensure that demobilized Army cadres are placed in jobs.

At 1500 [0700 GMT] in the afternoon, party and state leaders Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Liu Huaqing, and Yang Baibing entered the East Main Room of the Great Hall of the People to the comrades' thunderous applause.

Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun spoke at the meeting. They said: Placing demobilized Army cadres in jobs is very important, yet arduous work. Comrades of both Army and local governments have carried out very successful work in placing demobilized army cadres in recent years. Tempered by military training, army cadres live according to good traditions and they have good qualifications. Many of them also have managerial expertise. We must study ways and means to place demobilized Army cadres in various jobs under the present circumstances. Demobilized Army cadres are not necessarily given office jobs, and they may be placed in enterprises or other work units.

Lauding the conference participants for their hard and fruitful achievements, Jiang Zemin and Yang Shangkun said that the comrades shoulder a heavy task on a long journey, and encouraged them to continue to exert themselves to ensure a good job.

At the meeting, the party and state leaders posed for pictures with all the comrades attending the conferences.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the central relevant departments, the Liberation Army Headquarters, and the Armed Police Force Headquarters including Zhao Dongwan, Yu Yongbo, and Liu Anyuan.

#### **27th Army Awarded for Role in Tiananmen Crackdown**

*HK0304123290 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1152 GMT 3 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (AFP)—The 27th Army has been awarded one of China's highest military honors for its role in "retaking and cleaning up" Tiananmen Square in the smashing of the pro-democracy movement here, the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY said Tuesday.

The paper did not explicitly name which People's Liberation Army (PLA) unit was to be awarded the Order of Merit First Class, but a reference to the fact that it concerned the country's first mechanized infantry division to go into service was enough to identify it.

The soldiers of the 27th Army, supported by tanks, opened a path through the crowd around Tiananmen Square by firing rounds from automatic weapons.



They were in the first line of the bloody clash, in which at least 1,300 people died during the night of June 3 to June 4.

"As it was then a matter of life or death for our republic, the officers and enlisted men of this division, only recently arrived in Beijing to enforce martial law (decreed May 20), scorned death and faced danger without fear.

"In managing to scout Tiananmen Square, they defended our party, the socialist system and the People's Republic with their life and their blood," the paper said.

The daily said the 27th Army had distinguished itself several times in the past, parading during China's 35th anniversary in 1974, in fighting against Vietnam during the 1979 border war, and by aiding victims of a 1976 earthquake in Tangshan, Hebei province, which left 700,000 dead by Western estimates.

Many soldiers who took part in the Army's action in Beijing in June have been decorated in recent months, some of them posthumously.

The PLA was rewarded for its loyalty with a sizable increase in the defense budget during the current session of the National People's Congress, or parliament.

#### RENMIN RIBAO Interviews Chi Haotian

HK0404070390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
31 Mar 90 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Duan Cunzhang (3008 1317 4545): "'We Are an Invincible Force'—an Interview with NPC Deputy Chi Haotian"]

[Text] In the past few days since General Secretary Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech at a meeting of the PLA delegation, Deputy Chi Haotian has been pondering over and over. He told this reporter: "At that meeting General Secretary Jiang Zemin suggested that all of us sing two songs—the 'Song of the People's Liberation Army of China' and 'Sing in Praise of the Motherland.' This suggestion is of practical significance. The majestic and loud singing can greatly inspire us: Forward, forward, forward! Our ranks are marching toward the sun, on the vast territory of the motherland. Placed on us are the people's hopes, and we are an invincible force...."

Chi Haotian said: "In his government work report, Premier Li Peng said we are now faced with pressure from without and difficulties from within. As servicemen, we should proceed in everything from these two aspects, bear in mind our responsibilities, and do a good job."

"We should vigorously promote education in national defense for the whole nation, heighten our sense of crisis, and enhance the concept of the importance of defense." Chi said: "This is the first point I want to emphasize."

"Nowadays we no longer take class struggle as a major contradiction in our country but concentrate our energy on socialist modernization. However, we must never reckon that class struggle has vanished, nor that class struggle will automatically vanish as soon as the economy booms. Although the focal point of work for our Army has shifted onto modernization in peacetime, this never means that we can slacken preparations for war. An army must guarantee that it can go into immediate action when receiving an order and be ready to carry out any mission successfully. At the present, hostile forces are still intending to subvert our socialist people's republic. As the saying goes: 'Though the country is enjoying stability, forgetting the threat of war is dangerous.' For this reason, we must 'think of the danger and provide against possible trouble when in peace.' In other words, we must always maintain high vigilance."

He then talked about the second point: "We must fully understand that 'without a people's Army the people have nothing,' and we must always bear in mind that our Army is a fighting force." He said: "We must inspire and spur our officers and soldiers by reminding them of their historical mission, and push them to defend the socialist front at any cost, and thus ensure that it will never be toppled by armed aggression or peaceful evolution. We will have made a great contribution to the progressive cause of mankind if we can accomplish this. We must inspire and spur all the officers and soldiers to heighten their sense of responsibility regarding the political development of the Army. Our Army must be submitted to the party's absolute leadership, always bear in mind the principle of wholeheartedly serving the people, unswervingly keep closely in line with the party's central authorities ideologically, politically, and in deed, and be always loyal to the party, the people, the motherland, and socialism. We must inspire and spur the vast number of officers and soldiers to enhance their military quality."

The third point that Deputy Chi Haotian emphasized was that "the Army must keep strict discipline and exercise a high degree of centralism."

"Now we are facing a sluggish market in the economic field. But we can never tolerate any 'sluggishness' in our legal mechanism, administration, and discipline. We must more strongly stress the principle of running the Army by law, consolidate administration, and intensify discipline." Chi Haotian said: "We must not only vigorously launch within the Army a drive of learning from Lei Feng but also a drive of learning from Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun, Dong Cunrui, and other heroes. Their spirit of devotion and high sense of discipline always deserve our emulation."

#### Jiang Zemin Cited on Increasing Military Budget

HK1004092190 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 27 Mar 90 p 1

[Report by correspondents Lu Tianyi (4151 1131 5030), Yang Xueliang (2799 1331 5328), and Liu Xinru (0491 2450 1172): "The General Secretary Discusses State

Matters of Vital Importance With Us—Account on Sidelights of PLA Delegation Discussing Government Affairs"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] This year, our country somewhat increased the military budget, and public opinion in the Western countries raised some eccentric questions. In view of this, Comrade Jiang Zemin said: Our country's military expenditure was always kept at a low level, and it is normal to slightly increase the military budget. We do not deny the part played by the man's mental strength in winning the victory in a war, but we cannot do without modern equipment.

General Secretary Jiang then added: Our country is pursuing an independent and peace-oriented foreign policy. We are not warlike people. What China needs is a peaceful international environment. However, the present world is not peaceful and tranquil, and we cannot disarm ourselves. Even if the war breaks out, we will not be in a panic. When talking about this, the general secretary said humorously: I told a foreign delegation that China is a gigantic country with a population of 1.1 billion people, 5,000 years of civilization, and 9.6 million square kilometers of territory. Anyone who tries to touch us must mind that he will probably trip up.

This evoked an outburst of understanding laughs in the meeting hall.

General Secretary Jiang then said in an impassioned tone: "We must not be weak-kneed toward the international reactionary forces, and our spine must be rigid. I am now saying this to you, because we need your support."

At this moment, thunderous applause resounded in the meeting hall. [passage omitted]

#### **Navy Political Academy Director Views Ideology**

HK0604063790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
26 Mar 90 p 4

[Newsletter by staff reporter Duan Cunzhang (3008 1317 4545): "A New Turn, a New Challenge—Sidelights on the Panel Discussion Conducted by the People's Liberation Army Delegation"]

[Text] "The title of my speech is 'A New Turn, a New Challenge,'" said Deputy Xu Lili in a sonorous voice.

Xu Lili said: "In his 'government work report,' Premier Li Peng put forward that the political and ideological front of our country had taken a new turn. I think that a high price has been paid for this, and at the same time, it also signifies that we are confronted with a new challenge." She suggested that they should now attach more importance to and enhance political and ideological work.

This director of the teaching and research section of the Navy Political Academy conducted an analysis, saying: "Over the past few months, I have been conducting a

questionnaire and an individual investigation on 'how to conduct even better education in adhering to the four cardinal principles' among over 700 people, including students of local universities, citizens, students of military academies, and ideological and political workers of different trades and professions. The great majority of them put forward the same question: Of the four cardinal principles, party leadership, the socialist road, and people's democratic dictatorship have been adhered to in a solid way, but Marxism has not been adhered to in a solid way. Through this deeply thought-provoking question, we can really feel that after people's rethinking of the turmoil and rebellion, they have begun to turn their thinking to Marxism."

Xu Lili suggested that while firmly, penetratingly, and unremittingly launching a drive to learn from Lei Feng, the party and government should study and conduct education in the materialist conception of history and the history of the development of the socialist movement throughout the party and conduct universal education in the history of social development among all people.

In the light of their personal experiences, several People's Liberation Army [PLA] deputies who had participated in the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital talked about the dialectic relations between the turmoil and the curbing of the turmoil and between unity and stability. Deputy Kuai Wanzeng said: "Premier Li Peng's statement about three victories in his 'government work report' was completely correct." There could not possibly have been a second or third victory without the victory in curbing the turmoil and putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion." In his speech, Deputy Sui Yongju both affirmed the excellent situation of stability and unity and analyzed some unstable factors now existing in the country. He said: "Our PLA is an army made up of the sons of the people, and it shoulders the sacred duty of safeguarding the state's stability and unity. We must make active contributions toward the state's stability!"

In their speeches many deputies proposed that in integrating theory with practice, they should study and solve the question of "grasping hard with one hand, grasping softly with the other hand." Deputy Huang Jianhong said: "In the drive to learn from Lei Feng, the leaders must first take the lead in learning from Lei Feng. This has not been mentioned in the 'government work reports' for many years. Importance has now been attached to political and ideological work, but the trend of bourgeois liberalization thought has been far from eliminated. We can by no means be off our guard." He put forward suggestions to the government that while economic work was being stepped up, ideological and political work should not be neglected, and the building of spiritual civilization should be grasped well.

Deputy Liu Huaqing said: Under the circumstances that there is pressure from outside and difficulties at home, we must clear-headedly see the real danger posed by domestic and foreign hostile forces in carrying out an

infiltration of "peaceful evolution." To give better play to the pillar role of the people's democratic dictatorship of our Army, we must pay special attention to doing five aspects of work well: It is necessary to further enhance political and ideological work and to strengthen the officers' and men's socialist conviction; to further step up military training and management and to improve the troops' combat effectiveness in an all-round way; to further keep close ties between the officers and men and between the upper and lower levels and to push forward the building of an honest and clean government; to further consolidate Army-people and Army-government unity, to struggle hard, and to vigorously support the four modernization building of our motherland; and to further enhance our concept of national defense and to be prepared for danger in times of peace.

### **Correct Portrayal of Military Themes Urged**

*HK0304005290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
*20 Mar 90 p 6*

[Article by Hu Ke (5170 0668): "Military themes should be presented from a correct point of view"]

[Text] For quite some time now, the assault of Western literary ideas has led to some problems in the question of how to approach and develop military themes in our country's literature and arts. Take for instance the characterization of a soldier. The description of the rich emotions and complicated inner world of the soldier was considered outdated. The prevailing view called for the depiction of the various primitive desires of a soldier as a human being and for portrayal of the repression and distortion of this humanity by war and by the military's disciplined life. Indeed, soldiers are also human beings. Hence, they should not be portrayed as wooden headed puppets who do nothing but perform their duties. But as they are also members of society and have undergone or are undergoing training inside this revolutionary group known as the People's Liberation Army, their inner world is not confined to simple instincts for survival and to sex awareness, but includes a sense of responsibility and of obligation toward society, people, country and nation, and of political consciousness of a revolutionary soldier, however varied this level of consciousness may be. People who have had battle and military experience know that only a military man can appreciate deeply that sense of happiness derived from struggling for a lofty goal, that sense of pride which drives one to greater glory, that sense of mission inspired by the hopes and faith of one's countrymen, that camaraderie and friendship tempered in blood and forged in times of struggle, and that immense joy following a victory. Is this the repression and distortion of humanity? We feel that the opposite is true. That this is not the repression nor distortion of humanity, but that it is the purification and ascension of humanity. It is for this reason that the soldier has been described by the people as the most lovable person. In our country, this People's Army directly led by the party has become an advanced component of our people because of its fine traditions, its

goal of serving the people wholeheartedly, its arduous task of defending the motherland and the people, and its spirit of total dedication and concept of discipline. Hence, in our country, military themes in literature and art is not an ordinary question of subject but one involving the characterization of one type of people. In our country, literature and arts with military themes are essentially inseparable from the depiction of the spirit of patriotism, collectivism, and revolutionary heroism of our military. This is the precise reason that they occupy a unique position in our country's socialist garden. They are also extremely useful in rearing the new educated and disciplined socialist man with ideals and moral integrity.

In recent years, I have had the opportunity to read some works with military themes and have also heard the views of some comrades on the development of the military theme in literature and art. I have often heard this kind of argument: To raise the level of literature and art with military themes, it is necessary to dwell on the human nature of the soldier, including his lust for sex and others. And because war (irregardless of what kind of war) violates humanity, such literature and art should describe in depth "the contradiction between war and humanity". Thus, just war and unjust war are lumped together, as are our People's Army and the mercenary troops of reactionary forces and the invasion Army of imperialists. People who are engaged in self-defense are mixed up with plundering and murderous thieves. Views like this have caused confusion in the creative thinking of some young comrades. Obviously, further development down this line will only lead to a crooked path.

It appears that in order to correctly understand the times and reflect it well, it is necessary not only to insist on going down into the grass roots but also to use the correct standpoint, viewpoint and method to analyze and evaluate life. Decades ago, Comrade Mao Zedong already pointed out: It is imperative to study Marxism and to study society. These words continue to be relevant to this day.

### **Chi Haotian Views Military Facilities Law**

*HK0904043590 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO*  
*in Chinese 17 Mar 90 p 1*

[“Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian Answers Reporter's Questions on Military Facilities Protection Law”]

[Text] The promulgation of the "PRC Military Facilities Protection Law" has attracted extensive social attention. To help our readers acquire a better understanding of the legislative spirit of the military facilities protection law and take note of the problems while studying, publicizing, and implementing the law, this reporter asked Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian to express his personal views on the issue at a recent interview.



Reporter: It has been reported that it was a rather difficult job to draft the military facilities protection law which lasted years. Could you tell us about the significance of its promulgation?

Chi: The process from drafting to promulgation of the law lasted eight years. It was indeed no easy job as the law undergoes repeated consultations and revision. We should say that the promulgation of the military facilities protection law is an achievement in the building of the legal system in China as well as a joyous event in national defense building. Above all, it indicates that China's military facilities protection work has embarked on the legal track, putting an end to the state of having no laws to follow in the past. Viewed from the building of the legal system, it also indicates that China's legislative work has become increasingly perfect and that the state has attached great importance to military legislation. Moreover, the promulgation of the law indicates from one aspect that the party, state, and the people of the whole country have increasingly attached importance to national defense building and showed concern for and vigorously supported army building. The promulgation of the military facilities protection law will produce far-reaching influence in effectively protecting military facilities, making the best use of military facilities, enhancing army building, consolidating national defense, and resisting foreign aggression and subversion.

Reporter: Could you make a basic evaluation of China's military facilities protection work?

Chi: If you want me to make a basic evaluation, I think we should affirm the achievements and never ignore the problems. In recent years, the people's government at all levels, the broad masses of the people, and officers and men of the Army have indeed done a great deal of work and achieved remarkable successes in protecting military facilities. There are many touching stories in this regard. Some localities have done a good job of economic work as well as protecting military facilities, offering a great deal of valuable experience to military facilities protection work. We should learn from their good example. I suggest that the press units conduct more investigations and studies of military facilities protection and publicize the deeds and experience of local government and the people in cherishing and protecting military facilities. Naturally, there are still outstanding problems in military facilities protection and the practices of damaging military facilities have become increasingly serious in some localities. Some military projects are damaged, national defense communication lines are stolen, land for essential facilities is occupied, many navigation and surveying facilities are destroyed, and camouflage trees are felled, which have caused distressing losses and evoked social concern. A few days ago, the Army paper reported on occupation of the training ground of a navy marine unit. As a result, the unit could not conduct training for a long time. Similar cases are by no means rare. Even the military communication lines linking the front are frequently stolen and damaged, seriously

affecting operation and command and harming the security of the state. The main reason for such state of affairs is the current flagging sense of national defense. In spite of security of the state, some people take no heed to the sabotage of military facilities. The imperfect legal system and having no laws to follow in the past which allowed some lawless elements to exploit the advantage constitute another essential reason.

Reporter: Could you please say something about the legislative spirit of the military facilities protection law to help our readers acquire a better understanding of the law?

Chi: Viewed from the questions repeatedly studied and stressed in the drafting, examination, and revision of the military facilities protection law, I think the law has embodied the following main points in guiding ideology: First, it embodies the idea of attaching great importance to the interests of state security. There is a famous remark in Sun Zi's "The Art of War": "Soldiers constitute national affairs of a country." The soldiers here refer generally to military affairs which include military facilities. Without military facilities and security, it will be impossible for a country to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and protect the people's normal production and life. The first article of the law stipulates the purpose and basis of legislation. This article indicates that it is required by strengthening national defense building, consolidating national defense, and resisting aggression as well as by the Constitution to protect military facilities and ensure efficacy of these facilities and normal progress of military activities. Second, the core of the law is to "protect military facilities" while giving consideration to other social interests. As state security is extremely important, Article 10 of the law stipulates that "Regarding delimitation or readjustment of the military management areas and military restricted zone, consideration should be given to economic construction, natural environment protection, and production and life of the local masses on the premise of ensuring security and efficacy of military facilities." This is the legal basis for readjusting the relations of interests between military facilities and economic activities. Practical experience has proved that this stipulation is necessary and appropriate. Third, it is required by the safeguarding of state interests and it is the common responsibility of military organs and local government and the common duty of servicemen and the people to protect military facilities. Some people in society usually believe that military facilities constitute a matter of the Army and that it is the responsibility of the Army to protect military facilities. Undoubtedly, this is a misunderstanding. Military facilities are state property. It is required by state interests to protect them. This is different from the interests of "social groups." For this reason, Article 4 of the law stipulates: "Organizations and citizens of the PRC have the duty to protect the military facilities." Article 3 stipulates: "Proceeding from the interests of state security, the people's government and military organs at all levels should protect

military facilities and safeguard the interests of national defense." "In places where there are no military facilities, the military organs concerned and the local people's government at above county level should cooperate, coordinate, supervise, and examine military facilities protection work." Fourth, the law clearly defines the management responsibility of military facilities protection, entrusts the military facilities management units with proper rights, and stipulates the legal responsibility for the practices of damaging, endangering, and hindering military facilities. This is an indispensable legal weapon for protecting military facilities.

Reporter: How should we understand the principle of "classified protection and ensuring the key points" in Article 5?

Chi: In light of the needs of the nature, role, and security of military facilities and the requirement of their efficacy, the law divides military facilities area into three categories: "Restricted military zone," "military management area," and "military facilities not included into the restricted military zone and military management area." "Classified protection and ensuring the key points" refers to dealing accordingly with the three categories of military facilities and putting the stress on protecting the essential military facilities. The law stipulates different methods for protecting the three categories of military facilities. "Ensuring the key points" does not mean that management protection measures can be relaxed on the nonessential military facilities. Because of the different nature of the efficacy and requirements of the military facilities and the varying extent of social harm caused by the destruction, the stipulations for legal protection and the legal responsibility for violating laws and criminal activities should differ. Needless to say, the practices of sabotaging essential military facilities will be sternly punished according to law. This stipulation by law is advantageous to overall, effective protection of military facilities as well as to consideration given to other social interests on the premise of ensuring security and efficacy of military facilities. It is also advantageous to holding, according to law, the legal responsibility of the lawless elements for sabotaging military facilities. By the way, I would like to explain here that the work of delimiting the protection area for military facilities never ceased over the years. We have also achieved marked progress in this regard. The work should be completed in light of the requirements of the law. Section two, article nine of the law stipulates that "Prior to the execution of this law, the military restricted zone and military management area delimited jointly by the Army and local people's government which conform to the relevant stipulations of the State Council and the Central Military Commission should not be redelimited." This appropriate stipulation conforms to the actual reality. In addition to accelerating the pace of work in this regard, it is also advantageous to implementation of the principle of "classified protection and ensuring the key points."

Reporter: The law stipulates that the General Staff Headquarters and the military region headquarters are responsible for protection of military facilities throughout the country and in the area within their jurisdiction. Could you explain what means will be adopted by the General Staff Headquarters and military region headquarters to shoulder the responsibility of protecting military facilities in coordination with the local governments?

Chi: The law stipulates that the General Staff Headquarters will be responsible for protection of military facilities under leadership of the State Council and the Central Military Commission. Therefore, the General Staff Headquarters should properly perform its duties and protect military facilities in cooperation with state organs and relevant departments. In light of the stipulations of this law and relevant regulations of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the Army organs under the military region level should set up military facilities protection organs with the local people's government at above the county level. As protection of military facilities involve readjustment of relations of interests of various respects and checking and punishment of illegal and criminal practices, the Army should act in coordination with state organs and the masses of the people to properly perform their management functions. Only when the Army and the people work hand in hand with one heart can the military facilities law be implemented. This will also be a demonstration of a new type of Army-Government and Army-people relations.

Reporter: As there are still four months or so to go for the implementation of the military facilities law, what preparatory work should be done for the implementation? What are the requirements for publicizing the law?

Chi: Naturally, it is necessary to first work out, according to law, feasible measures for implementation. The law should be implemented at different layers which should be more specific at the lower levels and become an integrated system of rules and regulations for implementing the "Military Facilities Protection Law." This constitutes an essential link ensuring comprehensive implementation of the law. The most important work at present is to study and publicize the law, further enhance the whole nation's sense of national defense, and increase the awareness of protecting military facilities according to law. Above all, the Army should pay attention to the study of the military facilities protection law. In connection with education in the legal system, all units should study the law, understand the norms of the law, and be familiar with the relevant management responsibilities. As this is China's first special law regarding protection of military facilities, to enable the broad masses to be ideologically prepared prior to its implementation, the people's government at all levels should extensively spread the law to the whole society and make it known to every household and individual. In this regard, the Army units should offer assistance.

The propaganda material compiled by relevant departments should be published as quickly as possible. We hope that the military organs, local people's government, and propaganda departments at all levels, press units, and social organizations concerned will make concerted efforts to do well the propaganda work and lay a sound foundation for implementation of the law. It is necessary to remind here that the secrets of military facilities should be guarded in propaganda work. This is required by implementation of the military facilities protection law.

### **JIEFANGJUN BAO Views Party Leadership**

*HK0404063090 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 14 Mar 90 p 2*

[Article by Zhang Zhongxian (1728 0112 0341): "Uphold the Party's Absolute Leadership Over the Army, Strengthen the Building of Party Committees in Line with the Requirements of 'Study, Unity, Incorruptibility, and Seeking Truth'"]

[Text] Upholding the party's absolute leadership over the Army and vigorously strengthening party building, especially the building of leading bodies at various levels, is an extremely important task put forward by the All-Army Political Work Conference and the key to ensuring that the Army is always politically qualified. Under the current new situation, and in order to strengthen the leading bodies of the party committees at all levels, it is necessary to implement the requirement of "study, unity, incorruptibility, and seeking truth" in an all-round way and in line with the spirit of the "summary" from the All-Army Political Work Conference.

#### **I. Take the Lead in Studying the Basic Theories of Marxism and Strengthen Political Conviction**

Studying the basic theories of Marxism is a matter of fundamental importance in strengthening the political construction of our Army and ensuring it is always politically qualified. Only when medium- and high-level leading cadres have a comparatively good theoretical quality can they always maintain a firm political stand in the long-term struggle between socialism and capitalism, two entirely different social and ideological systems, and can they carry out leadership work in a scientific way avoiding mistakes and errors.

When studying the basic theories of Marxism it is necessary to adhere to the principle of linking theory with practice and make great efforts to grasp the stand, viewpoints, and methods of Marxism. At present, the most important task is to strengthen conviction in socialism. In theoretical study it is necessary to make full use of the principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and scientific socialism and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics to refute the fallacies spread by the advocates of bourgeois liberalization, such as: "Socialism has failed," "China must make up the missed

lesson of capitalism," and "the way out for China's reform is economic privatization." It is necessary to draw a clear line of demarcation between right and wrong and unify people's thinking, so that they can understand that the replacement of capitalism by socialism is the general and inevitable trend in the development of human society, and so that they can have full conviction that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system. It is necessary to make people understand that the establishment, consolidation, and development of the socialist system in China is a natural result of the historical development of modern Chinese society so that they can firmly believe that only socialism can save China and help China to develop. It is necessary to gain a clear understanding of our national situation and show people our favorable conditions for defeating the "peaceful evolution" strategy by the international hostile forces so that they can firmly believe that China will always hold high the banner of socialism.

#### **II. Conscientiously Transform Our World Outlook and Resist and Overcome All Kinds of Erroneous Ideas**

It is extremely important for leading cadres to conscientiously transform their world outlook to make themselves capable of standing the test of the struggle against "peaceful evolution." While strengthening the building of party committees, leading cadres must take the lead in transforming world outlook. They must examine their ideological problems while strengthening the building of the leading bodies and must be bold in making self-criticism so that they can check erroneous ideas at the outset. At present, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following problems:

1. The question of correct attitude toward the time at post and promoting and maintaining revolutionary spirit. In the leading bodies, many comrades have held their posts for three or four years, or even longer. Our veteran comrades must conscientiously and correctly handle the relationship between their personal interests and the party's interests. They should always put the party's interests above everything else and should never weaken their fighting will nor lower their work standards. Every leading comrade must acquire a firm idea of always serving the needs of the party and maintain a high revolutionary spirit as they did before so that they can continue to render meritorious service in their posts.

2. The question of correctly exercising their and honestly performing official duties. A test for the leading cadres in the course of transforming world outlook and opposing individualism is how to correctly exercise their power. The leading comrades at all levels must always bear in mind that their power has been given by the people. Therefore, they must conscientiously observe various rules and regulations in building of clean government. Even under the conditions that some regulations and systems have not yet been perfected, they must also set strict demands on themselves and be honest in performing their official duties. Especially regarding matters which do not have ready regulations and are not seen



by other people, they must be all the more conscientious in honestly performing their duties.

3. The question of correctly handling relations within the leading bodies and conscientiously protecting the unity of the leading group. A leading group can have a high combat capacity only when those in the group are well united. In order to strengthen unity within the leading group it is necessary to earnestly study and implement the demand set by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on leading cadres. That is, they must be broadminded and have a broad field of vision. It is necessary to always stress party spirit, take the situation as a whole into consideration, and handle matters and treat people with Communist broadmindedness. It is necessary to put the individual in a correct position in the leading body. One should never stress one's own role and pursue personal fame and gain. It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between collective leadership and individual responsibility. The commanders and officers must correctly perform their duties, appropriately solve their mutual contradictions, and be strict with themselves and lenient with others. On some nonprincipled questions, they must be tolerant and make allowances for others. Secretaries and their deputies must be especially open-minded with each other, help each other, support each other, and cooperate with each other, and must set a good example in upholding unity.

4. The question of taking a correct attitude toward achievements, telling the truth, and doing concrete jobs. The leading body of a party committee must certainly score some achievements in their work. But these achievements must be made on the basis of doing solid jobs rather than pursuing personal fame and gain and doing perfunctory work. We must dare to expose and solve contradictions in a realistic manner and must never cover them up in order to maintain the status of being advanced.

### **III. Take Up the Weapons of Criticism and Self-Criticism, Temper Ourselves With Party Spirit and Through Active Ideological Struggle**

We cannot carry out ideological remoulding and strengthen party spirit without criticism and self-criticism nor without active ideological struggle. Carrying out active ideological struggle and strengthening unity of the leading body is a dialectical unity. In order to carry out criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to oppose liberalism. There must be a thick atmosphere of principle in the leading group. The higher level authorities must also set strict demands on the lower levels. This shows real care and support for the cadres. When carrying out criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to start from the desire for unity and adopt correct methods so that good results can be achieved.

### **IV. Adhere to Various Systems for the Building of Party Committees, Place the Leading Cadres Under Strict Supervision**

In theoretical study and ideological remoulding, and in strengthening party spirit, apart from stressing personal consciousness it is also necessary to give full play to the binding role of various systems. According to our practice over the past years, in the effort to strengthen the building of the leading bodies it is necessary to adhere to a series of effective systems under the unified collective leadership of the party committees, including: The system of division of work among officers with individual responsibilities; the system of democratic life; the system of leading cadres participating in two kinds of organizational activities; the study system; the reporting system; and the democratic appraisal system. By conscientiously implementing these systems we will surely be able to establish a normal order in strengthening the building of party committees, develop the good aspects of our work, and avoid some problems.

### **PLA Political Education Program Announced**

*HK0104062090 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 12 Mar 90 p 1*

[Report: "PLA General Political Department Promulgates 'Program on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Education for Soldiers'"]

[Text] Through the trial implementation in the past year, the "Program on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Education for Soldiers" was recently promulgated by the General Political Department for being implemented in the whole Army. The document was formulated according to the instructions of the party central leadership and the Central Military Commission on strengthening and improving the ideological and political work and on the basis of summing up the practical experience in conducting ideological and political education among the troops.

The "program" made a penetrating analysis of the new conditions and new problems in the ideological and political education for soldiers, fixed the clear guiding principles and objectives for the ideological and political education for soldiers in the new situation, and put forward standards and requirements for improving and adjusting the contents, methods, arrangements, and organizational patterns of such education.

The "program" pointed out: To strengthen and improve the ideological and political education for soldiers, such education must proceed from the actual conditions of the armed forces and be aimed at cultivating revolutionary soldiers with a lofty ideal, with moral integrity, with good education, and with a strong sense of discipline. Political construction at the grass-roots level must be strengthened in order to ensure that the troops are always politically reliable and up to standards. While carrying forward the fine tradition of the Army in conducting ideological and political education among

the troops, it is also necessary to adjust the contents, improve the methods, rationalize relations with the work in other fields, achieve better results, and adapt such education to the new domestic and international situation, to the requirements of reform, opening up, and the development of the socialist commodity economy, and to the requirements of the Army's revolutionization, modernization, and regularization.

The "program" pointed out: The ideological and political education for soldiers must be constantly guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The socialist and communist ideology and the party's basic line should be used to educate the troops so that they will firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, adhere to the reform and opening up policy, oppose bourgeois liberalization and other erroneous trends of thought. It is necessary to give prominence to the character and the fundamental functions of the armed forces, and to cultivate the special mentality, style, and morality of the soldiers in the course of promoting grass-roots construction and raising the troops' combat capability. Attention must be paid to achieving solid results in such education, which should meet the requirements in the ideological and moral construction of the troops and realistically proceed from the soldiers' educational and mental conditions. Formalist and window-dressing practice must be prevented and eliminated.

The "program" pointed out: In the new period, the fundamental objective of ideological and political education in the armed forces is to cultivate revolutionary soldiers with the "four virtues." In the period of enlistment, the soldiers are required to 1) keep a firm political position; 2) keep their minds completely on military service; 3) fulfill their duties; and 4) abide by law and discipline.

The "program" required the building of a comparatively concise and relatively stable system of contents in ideological and political education around the objective of education. It should bear a clear-cut ideological character, be suited to the times, and be suited to the characteristics of the armed forces. The "program" divided ideological and political education for soldiers into three parts, namely, basic education, current affairs and policies education, and regular ideological education. The ratio of time spent on the three parts is adjusted. All units are required to strictly follow the schedule for ideological and political education assigned by the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department every year. In order to ensure that education be conducted in a planned and well-organized way, all units can adopt the education-day-per-week system.

The "program" laid down explicit stipulations on the functions and responsibilities of the political departments at all levels, and stressed that they must effectively exercise overall control when performing their functions. The political departments at and above the division level should just give guiding opinions on regular ideological

education and need to issue orders in this regard. When education plans are assigned to the subordinate units, consideration should be given to their bearing capacity, and a certain degree of leeway should be left. Education should be conducted in different forms and in variable scope in light of the different conditions of various units. It is necessary to ensure that the political departments of the brigades and regiments will have decision-making power for conducting education.

The "program" also laid down concrete stipulations on assessing the results of education for soldiers, and pointed out the need to unfold the activities of electing outstanding political instructors.

The "program" required battalion and company cadres to earnestly perform their duties in conducting ideological and political education and to continuously enhance the sense of responsibility in this regard. Party committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over ideological and political education for soldiers and should attach importance to this work and include it in their routine work schedules.

In the circular on the promulgation of the "program," the General Political Department required party committees and political departments at all levels to take the "program" as a document that all cadres must read and to seriously organize the studies in connection with the actual conditions of various units, thus ensuring its perfect implementation.

#### Commentator Views PLA Political Education

HK0104063090 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO  
in Chinese 12 Mar 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Fundamental Basis for Conducting Ideological and Political Education Among Soldiers in New Situation"]

[Text] The official promulgation of the "Program on Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Education for Soldiers" for being implemented in the whole Army was a major event in political education among the troops in our Army, and is also an important measure for strengthening grass-roots political construction.

Soldiers constitute the foundation of the armed forces. Strengthening and improving ideological and political education for soldiers is an infrastructural project in the Army's political construction. The "program" summed up the practical experience in the reform of ideological and political education for the troops. It was put into trial implementation in an all-round way last year and was proved effective, and was revised through collective discussions at the all-Army political work conference by the end of last year. Therefore, the document was the crystallization of the reform of ideological and political education in all units of this Army, and was also the product of the mass line.



The rapidly developing new situation at home and in the world has raised higher requirements for our Army's political construction. How to ensure that the troops always be invincible in the struggle against infiltration, subversion, and "peaceful evolution" and ensure that the armed forces always be politically reliable and up to standard will be a major question which needs to be urgently solved through ideological and political education. It was against this overall background that the "program" explicitly and concretely stipulated the guiding principles, education objectives, education contents, educational methods, and the functions and responsibilities of the political departments at various levels under the guidance of the spirit of the instructions on strengthening and improving ideological and political education issued by the party central leadership and the Central Military Commission. The formulation of this document was also closely linked to the realities in checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion and to the complicated international situation, and gave expression to the principle of not only strengthening but also improving ideological and political education. The "program" not only gave expression to our Army's fine tradition in conducting ideological and political education, but also bore clear-cut characteristics of the times. It is an important document in our Army's ideological and political work, and forms the foundation for conducting ideological and political education for soldiers under the new situation. The serious and effective implementation of the "program" will be of great significance for cultivating revolutionary soldiers with the "four virtues" and for strengthening grass-roots construction.

To implement the "program," it is first necessary to seriously study it. Leaders and political cadres at all levels should master the basic spirit of the "program," be familiar with the stipulations and requirements specified by the "program," and be clear about the responsibilities of the organizations at each level for conducting ideological and political education for soldiers. At present, all military units are relaying and implementing the spirit of the all-Army political work Conference. To study and implement the "program" is an important aspect of implementing the all-Army political work conference. Therefore, the study of the "program" should be closely combined with the study of the meeting summary. Henceforth, when political cadres receive training, they should study the "program" and take it as a required course. Only by having a good command of the basic spirit of the "program" and unifying the understanding of this document, can the leaders and responsible cadres at all levels consciously act according to the stipulations and requirements specified by the "program."

In the course of implementing the "program," we must pay more attention to the organization of education in light of the "program." As the basic grounds for conducting ideological and political education in the whole Army, the "program" includes necessary stipulations on the contents, time, organizational forms, and leadership

systems for such education. Henceforth, ideological and political education for soldiers must be organized, examined, and guided according to the "program," and the advanced should also be selected according to the requirements of the "program."

The implementation of the "program" should also be closely linked with the actual conditions of the various units and be adapted to different conditions. Plans and measures with the special characteristics of various units should be worked out. Various military services and various units are shouldering different tasks, and there are also differences in their education and training forms. The circumstances and conditions of the places where they are stationed are also different. Therefore, various units must proceed from their own specific conditions in working out concrete steps for implementing the "program." The leaders at each level should give proper guidance to the units at the lower level and ensure the fulfillment of every concrete plan in order to really put the "program" into practice.

The fundamental purpose of strengthening and improving ideological and political education for soldiers is to achieve better educational results. We should bear this in mind when we implement the "program." The results of ideological and political education should find expression in the enhancement of the soldiers' political consciousness and the enhancement of the troops' combat effectiveness. In order to ensure the implementation of the "program," more effective and extensive propaganda should be conducted so as to produce greater influence. At the same time, work should be done in a down-to-earth manner, and window-dressing practice must be prevented.

The situation is developing. The task of strengthening and improving ideological and political education among the troops is an arduous and prolonged one. We should continuously sum up our work experience in implementing the "program" and continuously enrich and improve the "program," and raise ideological and political education in the armed forces to a new level.

#### Chi Haotian Views Military Training

HK0104041290 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
10 Mar 90 p 1

[Report by Wang Yufang (3769 3768 2455) and Su Ruozhou (5685 5387 5297): "Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian Calls For a Correct Appraisal of the Situation and Better Job of Military Work at a Ceremony of Completing a Teaching Method Training for Different Units of Troops of the Whole Army at a Given Place"]

[Text] A teaching method training for different units of troops of the whole army at a given place completed successfully on the afternoon of 4 March. Chief-of-General Staff Chi Haotian delivered a speech at the closing ceremony, at which he called on officers and men of the whole Army to have a correct understanding of the

situation, do military work well and maintain a powerful fighting capacity so that our Army will be able to stand all sorts of severe tests.

Chi Haotian fully affirmed the achievements of the training. He pointed out: The training was an important activity for implementing the spirit of two enlarged meetings held by the Central Military Commission in the field of military training and a systematic summing up of experience in the military training of our army in the 10 years of reform. The training has, in general, pointed the direction for the military training of our Army for some years to come, standardized the main contents and basic ways of military training and laid a sound foundation for regular training of all units and at the same time, shall exert a great influence on further conducting military training in a deepgoing way.

In his speech, Chi Haotian emphatically expounded the current situation and the tasks of our Army. He pointed out: The present situation in the world is very complicated. This has made more demands on the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] which undertakes the sacred tasks of defending the security of the nation and safeguarding social tranquility. He urged officers and men of the whole Army to always bear in mind the ardent expectations held by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that the People's Army should be forever loyal to the party, the motherland, socialism and the people, and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyse and approach problems. He also called on them to guarantee the absolute leadership of the party over the Army; ensure that the Army will always be qualified politically, strictly enforce discipline and maintain all units of troops at a high degree of stability and under centralized, unified leadership; always remember well the fundamental functions of the Army; firmly cherish the idea of the Army being a fighting force; acquire a sound understanding of the condition of our country and Army; carry forward the glorious tradition of building the Army through thrift and hard work; and make new contributions in defending the tasks of reform and opening up to the outside world and the four modernizations program.

Chi Haotian continued: Central Military Commission Chairman Jiang Zemin emphasized that the PLA is the "people's own Army and a great wall of steel guarding our country." To fulfill the sacred tasks, all units of troops should depend on a powerful fighting capacity. The fighting capacity of our Army is a force vanquishing the enemy during wartime and a basis for maintaining deterrent force and safeguarding peace during peacetime. All activities of the Army should be good for maintaining and enhancing fighting capacity. Just as Central Military Commission Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun pointed out: Unless the standard of fighting capacity is stressed, work in units of troops will be in chaos and army building will certainly deviate from the correct orientation. "Only by guiding work and activities in all aspects to enhancing the fighting capacity of our Army and only by strengthening fighting capacity in the primary units of troops, will we be able to build our army along the correct direction and develop it steadily.

Chi Haotian emphatically pointed out in his speech: All units of troops should strengthen military training and enhance the quality of units in an overall way. Meanwhile, he raised four demands on future military training.

1. Military training should be firmly taken as the heart of work in all units of troops. This is the major guiding ideology of the Central Military Commission for the army building and also is in keeping with the current task of strengthening political building. The key to taking military training as the heart of work in all units lies in leaders at different level. Especially when all units are faced with various arduous tasks at the present moment, principal military and administrative leaders at different levels should, all the more, give more leadership to military training and should have all fields of work in mind and coordinate them well so as to ensure military training on a solid basis.

2. With regard to military training, special attention must be given to quality and coordinated development. Having the quality of military training in mind is a fundamental principle we have to follow. Without stressing quality, fighting capacity cannot be enhanced even though time and money for training are increased. All units of troops should adopt practical measures for basic training. Vigorous efforts should be made to train officers and consolidate training corps and attention must be given to the training of different kinds of units of troops.

3. The way of teaching and studying in military academies should be improved to train more qualified cadets. Leaders at different levels should attach importance to the building of military academies. In turn, military academies should adhere to the correct orientation of running schools and raise the political integrity of cadets. To meet the needs of raising the ability of their cadets in military command, training and management and their ability to engage in ideological and political work, military command institutes at different levels should reform the contents of teaching and studying, improve methods of teaching and studying, strengthen teaching and studying management and enhance the quality of teaching and studying. Meanwhile, military academies and units of troops should promote and cooperate with each other in training qualified personnel.

4. It is necessary to conduct military training with strictness and establish a regular order of training. All units of troops should proceed from the needs of actual combat to conduct military training with strictness and if some units cannot fulfill assigned training tasks, they should make up what they have missed. In the process of military training, technical and tactical training should be closely linked with the training of thinking and the style of hard struggle and plain living. Meanwhile, it is necessary to establish the idea of conducting military training in accordance with rules and regulations and in a planned manner. At present and in the years to come, emphasis must be placed on putting military training on a regular basis so that the military training of our Army through regular channels will develop to a new stage.

## East Region

### Anhui To Overhaul Old Firms With Foreign Funds

OW1004040990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1258 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] Hefei, April 9 (XINHUA)—East China's Anhui Province plans to use foreign funds to develop agriculture, energy, transport, and raw materials, and to overhaul existing enterprises this year, according to provincial authorities.

Wang Qinghua, director of the provincial commission of foreign economic relations and trade, said the province will use foreign funds and technology to boost export commodities production.

Anhui absorbed 50 million U.S. dollars in 1989, 26 percent more than in the previous year. The foreign funds used included a direct investment of 6.96 million U.S. dollars and imports of overseas equipment worth 25.34 million U.S. dollars.

The province has selected a number of big and medium-sized enterprises with sound facilities, good management, and strong technical forces as partners for international cooperation.

### Jiangxi Armed Police Committee Holds Session

HK0904074890 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] The CPC committee of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces held an enlarged plenary session both the day before yesterday and yesterday [6 and 7 April] to study the important instructions issued by General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng and to implement the spirit of the recently concluded Enlarged Plenary Session of the CPC Committee of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces.

The plenary session discussed and formulated the following two specific measures aimed at maintaining stability in Jiangxi: 1) To simultaneously promote both the political building and the professional building of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces; 2) To strengthen the provincial Armed Police Forces' capability of tackling all types of eventualities.

Wang Zhaorong, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Political Science and Law Committee, attended and delivered a speech at yesterday's session.

At yesterday's session, (Ding Junfa), commander of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces, and Senior Colonel (Xu Puwu), political commissar of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces, also expressed their views on promoting the political building of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces, improving the political quality of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces,

strengthening the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces' capability of tackling all types of eventualities, and maintaining overall social stability in Jiangxi.

In their speeches, both leaders demanded that Armed Police troops at all levels in Jiangxi acquire a clearer understanding of the current domestic situation and international situation, fully understand that the Armed Police troops shoulder a special responsibility in maintaining social stability, be fully prepared to tackle hidden dangers and factors of instability, heighten vigilance against the enemy, further strengthen the concept of class struggle, clearly understand the enemy's situation, correctly understand the realities of class struggle, bear in mind the fundamental tasks and functions of the Armed Police forces, strengthen the sense of responsibility and the sense of glory in defending the party and socialism, bravely fight on the first front, make every possible endeavor to defend the security and stability of the motherland, raise combat effectiveness, and quickly respond to various types of eventualities.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Zhaorong expressed his views on maintaining overall stability in Jiangxi, correctly analyzing the current domestic situation and international situation, safeguarding social stability in Jiangxi, and promoting the political building of the Jiangxi Provincial Armed Police Forces.

Comrade Wang Zhaorong said that at present, the situation in China is basically stable. Nevertheless, all the comrades must also see the rigorous side of the current situation. The Armed Police troops are shouldering a heavy responsibility of safeguarding social stability and social order and must thereby strengthen the concept of class struggle and the concept of people's democratic dictatorship. It is true that class struggle will continue to exist within a certain scope. The broad masses of the officers and soldiers of the Armed Police forces must be ideologically ready to face this reality and must strengthen confidence and carry out their prescribed duties in a down-to-earth manner. The year 1990 is the year in which the campaign of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform will enter a crucial stage. Safeguarding social stability is a major task at present. The Armed Police troops at all levels in Jiangxi must step up training, increase weaponry and equipment, strengthen capability in tackling and responding to various types of eventualities, become a strong backing in safeguarding social order, resolutely crack down all types of criminal activities, greatly promote political building, implement to the letter the spirit of all the instructions issued by the central authorities, adhere to the CPC's absolute leadership over the troops, firmly foster the mentality of serving the people heart and soul with a view to enabling the police to cherish the people, the people to support the police, and the police and people to unite together, steadfastly strengthen the building of a clean government, carry out activities aimed at learning from Lei Feng in breadth and depth, and build themselves into a strong force loyal to the party and the people.



**Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Cadres Meeting***SK1004132790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 9 April, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held a meeting of cadres of various provincial-level departments at and above the section level at Zhenzhuan Auditorium in Jinan to relay guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] and the Third Session of the Seventh National CPPCC Committee. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhou Zhenxing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, respectively relayed the guidelines of the NPC session and the National CPPCC Committee session.

Chairman Li Zhen relayed the guidelines of the Third Session of the Seventh NPC from five aspects including stabilizing the situation, developing economy, strengthening the building of clean politics and the socialist democracy and the legal system, and on the international situation and foreign affairs work. [passage omitted]

At the end of the meeting, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, offered five suggestions on how to study and implement the guidelines of the two sessions and how to successfully carry out all current tasks.

First, we should conscientiously study all resolutions and documents adopted at the two sessions and focus the study on Premier Li Peng's government work report. Leading cadres should take the lead in the study. On the basis of studying and understanding the guidelines in the report, it is necessary to keep in close touch with the reality, unify ideology and understanding, put forward demands and measures for implementing the guidelines, and translate them into action.

Second, we should consider stability an overriding task. Maintaining stability is in the best interest of the people of various nationalities throughout the country and is the fundamental prerequisite for carrying out construction and reform. All levels, and various departments and units should uphold the principle that stability is an overriding task, and do a good job in maintaining stability and unity.

Third, we must push the economy forward. We should continue to implement the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform, try by all possible means to do a good job in the current industrial and agricultural production and key construction projects and in all economic work such as foreign economic work and trade,

commodity circulation, and market prices. It is necessary to further strengthen agriculture and strive to reap a fairly good harvest in agriculture, particularly in the production of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, this year. All levels from the higher to the lower levels throughout the province should enhance their spirit, advance despite difficulties, mobilize all people to participate in the work, and fight a general battle as we did last year in combating drought and accumulating water in order to eliminate sluggishness in the market and to guarantee a substantial, steady, and coordinated development in industrial production. We should try by all possible means to invigorate the market, the use of funds, and enterprises, strive to achieve a favorable turn for the better in the second quarter, a comprehensive upturn in the third quarter, and a fairly good development in the fourth quarter, and fulfill or overfulfill the planned requirements of increasing the annual industrial output value by 10 percent and raising economic results.

Fourth, we should realistically strengthen ideological and political work. It is of particularly great significance in fully displaying our political advantages and strengthening ideological and political work under the current situation. We should further eliminate the bad influence of developing a vague conception of and transforming ideological and political work, and form a climate in which the whole party and the whole society have a great interest in grasping ideological and political work. All localities and units should carry out activities to learn from Lei Feng and advanced persons and to foster new habits in an in-depth, continuous and down-to-earth manner in order to promote further improvements in the general mood of society.

Fifth, we must maintain flesh and blood ties among the party, the government and the masses. The foundation for stabilizing the situation and developing the economy lies in the masses and the potential and methods for doing this also lies in the masses. As long as we uphold the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and do a good job in building party style and clean politics, persist in following the line of getting the opinions of the masses and referring back to the masses while doing our work, and believe in and rely on the masses, we will be able to overcome all sorts of difficulties and push all socialist undertakings forward. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Ma Zhongchen, Zhao Zhihao, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Miao Fenglin, Ma Zhongcai, Liu Peng, Lu Hong, Xiao Han, Wang Shufang, Lin Ping, Xu Sen, Yan Qingqing, Song Fatang, Xu Wenyuan, Kong Lingren, Jin Baozhen, Yang Da, and Miao Yongming. Also attending were Bai Rubing, member of the Central Advisory Commission, Li Farong, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Yu Peigao, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, Zang Kun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Song Yimin, special adviser of the provincial government, NPC deputies staying in the province, provincial deputies, and provincial veteran comrades, including Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Wang Jinshan, Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Zhusheng, Zhou Xingfu, Li Sijing, Tian Haishan, Wang Liang, and Chen Fengjiu.

#### **Shandong's Jiang Chunyun Attends Drama Forum**

SK1004132590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The eighth annual meeting of the China Modern Drama Society and the forum on modern drama creation opened in Jinan on 8 April. Attending the opening ceremony were He Jingzhi, director of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, and acting minister of culture, provincial leading comrades, including Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Miao Fenglin, Ma Zhongcai, Lin Ping Song Fatang, and Lu Maozeng, provincial veteran comrade Zhao Lin, and drama specialists of our country's drama circle, including Zhang Geng, Zhao Qiyang, Ma Shaobo, and Zhao Qun.

Fang Jie, director of the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture, gave an opening address. He Jingzhi and Zhao Zhihao respectively addressed the opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

On the morning of 9 April, the Ministry of Culture held a commendatory meeting at Nanjiao Hotel in Jinan to commend drama troupes that did an outstanding job in writing and performing modern dramas over the past 10 years. [passage omitted]

Comrade He Jingzhi gave a speech at the award meeting. He said: Developing modern dramas is a matter concerning the entire ideological sphere. In developing modern dramas, we must have strategic, artistic, and political foresight. All organizations should support modern dramas and provide certain guarantees for them.

#### **Shandong Holds Discipline Inspection Meeting**

SK0704032990 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] From 30-31 March, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting attended by secretaries of the city and prefectural discipline inspection commissions to study and implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the sixth plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

The meeting stressed: We should concentratively implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session. Discipline inspection commissions at various levels should uphold the principle of strictly running the party, support party committees to strengthen the improvement of party style and administrative honesty, realistically solve

the problems that the masses strongly complain about, and correct the unhealthy practices within different trades. At present, we should concentratively solve the problems, such as using public funds to give dinners and gifts and engage in lavish dining and wining; violating discipline to build private houses for cadres and staff members and workers; remodeling houses with public funds and not according to standards; recklessly collecting funds and charges, apportioning expenses, and imposing fines under all sorts of pretexts; educating children with public funds; and practicing fraud in recruiting workers, cadres, and students, changing rural residence registration into an urban one, and passing judgment on titles of professional posts. Discipline inspection commissions at various levels should concentrate efforts on investigating and handling undisciplined cases within the party and pay prominent attention to investigating and handling major and appalling cases.

#### **Shanghai Industrial Zone Plan Approved**

HK1004022990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 10 Apr 90 p 11

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The authorities have given the go-ahead for the development of the Pudong industrial zone in Shanghai, in what analysts regard as a bid to shift the focus of the open door policy from the south to the east Chinese coast.

While the plan to develop Pudong, a 350-square-kilometre tract of predominantly farm land in east Shanghai, was first proposed in the early 1980s, it was only in recent weeks that the central Government agreed to commit major investment funds.

The final seal of approval was given by senior Vice-Premier, Mr Yao Yilin, who was in Shanghai from March 28 until last Sunday.

"The development of the Pudong zone will contribute to revitalising Shanghai as an old industrial base and boosting economic development along the Yangtze River," Mr Yao said.

"Pudong is a strategic measure for the country to further open itself to the rest of the world."

Mr Yao headed a team of top State Council staff that included senior cadres from the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, and other ministries.

While the Chinese media has not disclosed contents of the discussions between the Yao team and local officials, who were headed by Shanghai mayor, Mr Zhu Rongji, analysts say the talks focused on the share of development funds between Beijing and Shanghai.



Shanghai also enlisted the help of the central Government in soliciting investment from major Western corporations—something seen as indispensable at a time of national financial squeeze.

Chinese sources said the Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng, is scheduled to visit Shanghai in the near future, when he is expected to announce Beijing's new blueprint for the port city.

A Western economic analyst said: "In the days of (ousted party chief) Mr Zhao Ziyang, Guangdong and Hainan enjoyed the lion's share of attention and patronage from the central Government.

"Now, east China is clawing back a lot of influence."

The development of Pudong also marks the rapidly expanding clout of the so-called Shanghai faction in Chinese politics.

Apart from Mr Yao, senior leaders who either hail from Shanghai or who have made their mark there include conservative patriarch, Mr Chen Yun; party General Secretary, Mr Jiang Zemin; Politburo Standing Committee member, Mr Qiao Shi; Vice Premier, Mr Wu Xueqian; and State Planning chief, Mr Zou Jiahua.

Inland provinces are also poised to benefit from the shift of focus to Shanghai.

As the Yao team made clear, the development of Pudong will be closely tied to that of the entire Yangtze River delta economic zone—which includes those cities and counties of Hubei and Sichuan provinces that straddle the river.

Sources in Shanghai say the initial stage of the development of Pudong—mainly laying down the infrastructure—will take place over the coming five years.

In another development, the Shanghai municipality has announced a package of preferential treatment for investors in a recently established high-tech industrial zone.

Projects involving advanced technology set up in the Caohejing hi-tech development zone will enjoy terms similar to those offered by the special economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai.

They include income tax of 15 percent and the possibility of setting up bonded warehouses and factories.

Analysts say that with the full-fledged development of Caohejing and other zones in Shanghai, the special economic zones are fast losing their appeal to foreign investors.

### Shanghai Enacts High Technology Zone Regulations

OW0804181490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1532 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Shanghai, April 8 (XINHUA)—High-tech and new technology projects set up in Shanghai's Caohejing

hi-tech development zone will enjoy various preferential terms, according to provisional regulations governing the zone published here today.

According to the regulations adopted by the 17th session of the 9th Shanghai People's Congress Standing Committee, the preferential terms include:

- High-tech enterprises will hand in income tax at a rate of 15 percent.
- Bonded warehouses and factories can be set up in the zone with approval from the customs.
- High-tech enterprises can keep all their foreign exchange earnings during the first three years of operation and 80 percent of the hard currency they earn beginning from the fourth year, and
- Banks will provide preferential loans to the enterprises.

The five sq km zone, designed primarily for overseas investors, has improved its infrastructure and created a favorable investment environment since it was set up in 1988.

It now provide various services including insurance, banking, taxation, shipping and accommodation.

To date, 14 foreign-funded enterprises, with a total investment of 191 million U.S. dollars, have been set up in the zone.

The zone produces high-tech products such as precision instruments, computer software and integrated circuits.

### Central-South Region

#### Guangdong Circular Praises Advanced Cadres

HK0904025390 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] Recently, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular relaying "Opinions of the Organization Department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee on the Convocation of Guangdong Provincial Conference on Commending Advanced CPC Grass-roots Organizations, Advanced CPC Members, and Advanced CPC Affairs Workers."

The circular said that the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee has agreed to convene the conference before 1 July of this year.

The circular said the the forthcoming conference will mainly be devoted to commending some 150 advanced CPC grass-roots organizations, some 300 advanced CPC members, and some 150 advanced CPC affairs workers that have steadfastly implemented the CPC's basic line and made outstanding contributions to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization and the socialist material civilization in Guangdong.

### Hainan Holds Security Conference

HK1004091790 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Text] The Hainan Provincial Conference on Economic and Cultural Work-Related Security Works stressed that this year, Hainan must practically concentrate her efforts on the following aspects with a view to further improving her economic and cultural work-related security work:

1. Public security departments at all levels in Hainan must closely cooperate with all the departments concerned in cracking down on all types of antagonistic activities aimed at subverting China's socialist system and splitting the motherland;
2. Public security departments at all levels in Hainan must take effective and forceful measures to crack down on all types of criminal activities aimed at sabotaging Hainan's economic and cultural constructions so as to safeguard Hainan's internal security order;
3. Public security departments at all levels in Hainan must set up security-related propaganda and education, strengthen the existing security systems at all levels, constantly enforce the existing internal security mechanism, and extensively carry out activities aimed at creating a secured and united social environment;
4. To strengthen and rectify security order on the campuses and create a fine environment for all the new students;
5. To further establish and perfect security organs at all levels, strengthen the organization building of the existing security forces, and advocate civilized enforcement of the law by improving the political, professional, and cultural qualities of the security personnel.

Wei Zefang, member of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference.

### Hainan Official on Yangpu Port Development

HK0904055990 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Recorded report: "Return of Some of the Hainan Deputies to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress"]

[Excerpts] At 1715 on 7 March, a silvery-white Boeing plane landed on the runway of Haikou Airport. Deputies of our province to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] were on board the plane. Liu Jianfeng, deputy head of the delegation from our province, first appeared at the hatchway. At this moment, provincial party committee Secretary General Miao Enlu, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Chao Wenhua and Zheng Zhang, provincial people's government Vice Governor Meng Qingping, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee Vice Chairmen Zhou Song and Li Mingtian, and other comrades stepped forward to greet the deputies.

Our reporter had an interview with Liu Jianfeng, deputy head of the provincial delegation, asking him some questions that concern the people of our province.

[Reporter] During the NPC session, Premier Li Peng gave a affirmative reply to the development of our Yangpu Port, and now what is the next step you will take?

[Liu Jianfeng] We will carry on negotiations with the Japanese Kumagai Gumi Company Limited at a quicker pace to draft a contract at an early date and then submit it to the State Council for approval.

Comrade Liu Jianfeng also said that the significance of Yangpu Port does not rest on itself but indicates that the Hainan Special Economic Zone will further carry out reform and open up to the outside world, and that more foreign investment will be absorbed to create a new situation in Hainan. This is of great significance. [passage omitted]

### Hainan Holds Symposium on Policy Study

HK0604154990 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Excerpts] The 10-day Hainan Provincial Symposium on Policy Study concluded in Haikou on 4 April.

The symposium explored specific ways and means aimed at making the best use of all the preferential policies formulated and implemented by the central authorities toward Hainan and further promoting reform and opening up to the outside world. [passage omitted]

Miao Enlu, member of the Standing Committee of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary general of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, attended and delivered a speech at the symposium.

In his speech, Comrade Miao Enlu laid stress on the following six aspects: 1) The CPC committees at all levels in Hainan must consciously study the CPC policies. The leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in studying the CPC policies; 2) bring into full play the subjective initiative of the leading cadres at all levels so as to enable them to correctly and flexibly implement the policies; 3) create a favorable policy and social environment and strengthen legislation work; 4) safeguard social order, increase work efficiency, and educate cadres and the masses to correctly handle the relationship between immediate interests and long-term interests; 5) establish an effective economic operation mechanism and steadily push ahead with reform and opening up to the outside world; 6) give full scope to the role played by policy study and structure study departments at all levels. [passage omitted]

### Hubei Holds Forum of Rural CPC Secretaries

*HK1004034790 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Apr 90*

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a forum attended by a number of rural CPC branch secretaries yesterday.

Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the forum.

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Fulin said that at present, the CPC organizations in the rural areas must concentrate their efforts on promoting the building of the CPC branches in the rural areas and on leading the broad masses of the peasants to take the socialist road; adhere to the principle of reform and opening up to the outside world; develop the rural economy; shake off poverty; and become prosperous.

The forum was attended by the secretaries of all 10 recently named advanced CPC branches in the rural areas of Hubei.

Zhong Shuqiao, member of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and concurrently director of the provincial Organization Department, announced a decision by the provincial CPC committee on learning from the 10 advanced CPC branches.

The forum was presided over by (Wang Zhenkang), deputy director of the Organization Department.

(Ji Linzhi), deputy director of the Organization Department, delivered a speech at the forum.

After listening to the speeches given by some of the secretaries of the 10 advanced CPC branches in the rural areas, Comrade Zhao Fulin said that learning from and publicizing the deeds of the 10 advanced CPC branches is aimed at strengthening the building of the CPC organizations at the grass-roots level in the rural areas.

Comrade Zhao Fulin said that all the CPC branches in the rural areas of Hubei must adhere to a correct political orientation, conscientiously implement the CPC's line, principles, and policies, keep closely in line with the CPC Central Committee, and be able to stand tests. The 10 advanced CPC branches have played an exemplary role in adhering to the CPC leadership on the one hand and leading the broad masses of the peasants to implement the contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output and to develop the collective economy on the other. An important task of the CPC branches in the rural areas at present is to adhere to the principle of reform and opening up to the outside world and to develop the rural economy. In the course of deepening the rural reform, the CPC branches in the rural areas must be good at integrating agricultural development with industrial development, at integrating the implementation of the contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output with the development of

village economy, and at integrating economic development with education development.

Comrade Zhao Fulin stressed that the CPC branches in the rural areas must advocate the spirit of hard work and self-reliance, further strengthen ideological building, adhere to the principle of simultaneously carrying out the building of socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization, establish a new-type harmonious relationship among the peasants, and undertake to train a new generation of peasants with moral integrity, lofty ideals, cultural accomplishments, and a sense of discipline.

### Southwest Region

#### Guizhou Government To Step Up Security Work

*HK0904020590 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] The six-day-long provincial meeting on public security, at which those individuals and units who had made contributions to comprehensive rectification of social order were commended, ended yesterday in Guiyang. The participants listened to the report on the national public security conference, and studied the important speeches made by central leaders at the conference. The meeting also drew up a plan for public security work and comprehensive rectification of social order for the next stage. The meeting participants summed up and exchanged experience in straightening out social order in a comprehensive way over the last few years. The meeting commended 35 units and 49 individuals who had done meritorious deeds in this regard. Provincial party, government, and military leaders Liu Zhenwei, Su Gang, Liu Hanzhen, Hu Kehui, Kang Huzhen, Zhang Yuqin, Qiao Xueheng et al attended the meeting and awarded prizes to advanced units and individuals. The meeting called on cadres in charge of public security and Social Security Comprehensive Rectification Offices at all levels to attach primary importance to stability, bring into full play the role of security work in stabilizing the situation and developing the economy, integrate professional work with the mass line, build and improve the security network to prevent and crack down on criminal activities with prevention remaining predominant so that normal social order would be maintained.

#### Telecommunications Link Tibet With Outside World

*OW1004134190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1321 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] Lhasa, April 10 (XINHUA)—The Tibet Autonomous Region, long a mysterious and isolated area on the roof of the world, now has good communications links with the outside.

Visitors to Lhasa, the regional capital, admire its telecommunications facilities which enable people to place

calls to relatives and friends in Beijing and Guangzhou in less than half an hour via satellite.

Hubert Liner, the Austrian general manager of the Holiday Inn Lhasa, said, "The telecommunications are better than what I expected when I came to work here."

He added that it is still inconvenient for people to make international calls due to lack of program-control direct dialing telephones, "in some cases it takes only a few minutes but in other cases it takes two to three days."

Zhaxi Wangmo, deputy director of the regional postal and telecommunications bureau, said satellite communications enable most residents of Tibet to receive television programs broadcast by China Central Television Station in Beijing.

Zhaxi Wangmo said, "Tibet has made a historic change in communications, but is still backward in comparison with other provinces, regions and developed countries."

At the end of last year, the region had 226 long distance telephone lines and urban telephone exchanges with a total capacity of 10,740 lines, up 707 percent and 7,060 percent respectively over 1959, the year the region overthrew the feudal serf system and undertook democratic reform.

Gyam Co, regional vice-chairman, said, "The regional government will strive to improve telecommunications to meet its economic development."

#### **Yunnan Official Views Discipline Inspection Work**

HK0904060590 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Excerpt] A meeting held by the provincial discipline inspection system to commend advanced units and individuals ended in Kunming yesterday. Luo Yuntong, secretary of the provincial commission for discipline inspection, presided over the general meeting yesterday. Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Our struggle to build a clean and honest government and against corruption has achieved remarkable success since last year. We owed this success to strengthened party leadership at all levels, and arduous effort by comrades responsible for discipline inspection and supervision, who worked hard and bore responsibility without a grudge to get over all difficulties and remove all interference. The success also gave expression to devotion of comrades in charge of supervision who adhered to the principles and paid great attention to party building. I should like to extend, on behalf of the provincial party committee, heartfelt gratitude to comrades responsible for discipline inspection and supervision. Pu Chaozhu pointed out that party committees at all levels should regard the struggle against corruption as an important strategic task for party building, and should be mentally prepared to carry out the struggle for a long time. Whether the drive to combat corruption is carried out with practical results is one of

the important yardsticks to judge the capability, purity in party spirit, and loyalty to Marxism of a party leadership lineup. We should carry out the drive to combat corruption in a practical way: first, we must be resolute, combating any corruption wherever it is found; and second, we must be accurate, stressing investigation and study to collect evidence and daring to seek truth from facts. Only by so doing can we carry out the struggle against corruption in depth and in a sound way. He added: This year the discipline inspection departments across the province should conscientiously follow the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, carrying out the spirit of the resolutions in line with their work and in a down-to-earth manner. It is necessary to make a summary and conduct a general inspection of the struggle against corruption, stepping up efforts to investigate, deal with, and close major and vital cases. We should continue investigating and dealing with a number of new and key cases. All prefectures and counties should concentrate energy on units with serious problems, trying to make a breakthrough. At the meeting, 51 units were commended as advanced units and five comrades including Yang Jianguo as advanced workers for their outstanding performance in discipline inspection work. [passage omitted]

#### **North Region**

##### **Hebei Organization Directors Meet**

SK0804110390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 9 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] The two-day provincial meeting of directors of the organization departments of prefectural and city party committees concluded on 8 March. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national conference of directors of the organization departments of provincial, regional and municipal party committees, and studied ways to further carry out the province's work to examine cadres and improve leading bodies. The meeting stressed: Following the guidelines of the national conference of organization department directors and the requirements of this meeting of prefectural and city organization department directors, party committees at various levels and their organization departments should earnestly summarize the experiences in their work of examining cadres and improving leading bodies carried out previously, and continue this work successfully to ensure that leadership power at various levels is placed firmly in the hands of people loyal to Marxism.

Chen Yujie, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting, and Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech.

Also attending were directors of the organization departments of prefectural and city party committees, responsible comrades of the cadre examination group sent by the provincial party committee to various prefectures



and cities, and responsible comrades in charge of the personnel work related to cadres of the units directly under the province.

### **Wang Qun at Inner Mongolia Nationality Meeting**

*SK1004132690 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 10 Mar 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] Recently, Wang Qun, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Party Committee, convened a Standing Committee meeting to listen to the report on the guidelines of the national conference of nationalities commission chairmen and to conscientiously study and discuss the speeches made by General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng at this conference. The meeting stressed that at present, attention should be paid to conscientiously studying and implementing the speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng and the guidelines of the national conference of nationalities commission chairmen, to further strengthening the nationalities work, and to educating and guiding all party members and the people of all nationalities in the region to firmly safeguard the national unity, the unification of the motherland, and the stability of the frontier. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee meeting demanded that Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng's speeches be conscientiously studied by party committees at or above the banner and county levels and by all levels of discipline inspection commissions, people's congresses, governments, and committees of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. In studying these speeches, these departments should profoundly understand that the basic stand of the party's policies toward nationalities lies in adherence to reform and open policy and in the gradual realization of common prosperity among all nationalities in the process of carrying out the socialist modernization. They should also profoundly understand that realizing the regional national autonomy constitutes the basic policy to solve our country's nationalities problems; and adhering to great unity of all nationalities and safeguarding the unification of the motherland are the basic task of our country's nationalities work. By studying these two speeches, they should seek unity in thinking in line with the guidelines of the speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng, with the party's basic line, and with the party's policies toward nationalities; and should become more conscious in paying attention to doing the nationalities work well.

The Standing Committee meeting demanded: At present, we should regard the strengthening of nationalities theories and policies as well as the education on national unity and current situation as the important content of the nationalities work and should pay attention to doing this work well. We should use various forms to propagate, among the vast number of party members and masses in the region, the speeches of Comrades Jiang Zemin and Li Peng, as well as the guidelines of the national conference of nationalities

commission chairmen; and should conduct a penetrating education throughout the region on the Marxist theories on nationalities, the party's policies towards nationalities, and the national unity, so as to truly turn the party's nationalities policies into the conscious action of the vast number of party members and the people of all nationalities in the region. At the same time, we should continue to conduct education on the current situation; and should enable, through positive education and guidance, the vast number of party members and masses to correctly understand the current situation at home and abroad, as well as the reality of the region. We should also seek unity in thinking, enhance our vigilance, and pay close attention to the negative impact probably brought to us by the variable international situation. We should constantly make cadres and masses of all nationalities more conscious in opposing infiltration, subversion, "peaceful evolution," and splittism. We should resolutely oppose the schemes of a handful of hostile elements who attempt to sabotage unity and split the motherland. We should hold still higher the banners of patriotism and the national equality and unity and should consciously safeguard the unification of the motherland, the unity of nationalities, and the political stability of the region. Special attention should be paid to the education among cadres at all levels and among intellectuals and young students. [passage omitted]

### **Inner Mongolia Military Leaders at Women's Forum**

*SK1004131690 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 10 Mar 90 p 1*

[Text] The Inner Mongolia Military District held a forum attended by representatives of advanced women of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] unit stationed in Hohhot. Women's representatives from various fronts happily met to celebrate the 8 March Women's Day. Principal leaders of the regional military district attended the forum to extend warm congratulations to women's representatives and the women on all fronts of the region.

Participants in this forum included soldiers, workers and staff, cadres, and fighters; veteran comrades with 36 years' work experience and new fighters, who joined that army 2 years ago; national and all-Army 3 March red-banner pacesetters; model nurses, advanced pre-school educational workers, persons who won the Third-Class Citation of Merit, and female officers who had participated in the march-past of the parade marking the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding.

Major General Li Guibin, commander of the regional military district, and Major General Yang Enbo, political commissar of the district, attended the forum and made speeches. They said: Shouldering the burden on both professional jobs and household chores, women must pay a high price and put in a lot of hard work. Women have made great contributions to building the Army, supporting their husbands' work, educating their children, practicing family planning, and participating in

the learn-from-Lei Feng activity. Women's noble moral character and integrity are well worth emulation. Political Commissar Yang Enbo said: Women should strive to do their professional jobs well and ceaselessly make new contributions; should take an active part in the learn-from-Lei Feng activity and set an example in learning from Lei Feng; should penetratingly participate in the campaign of studying knowledge and technology and competing with each other in making achievements and contributions; and should vie with each other in becoming advanced individuals. Women should also preserve and carry forward glorious traditions, exert a great effort in making the country prosperous, and struggle for the revolutionization and regularization of the Army and the revitalization of Inner Mongolia.

#### **Wang Qun at Inner Mongolia Cadres' Meeting**

SK0904001690 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 5 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The autonomous regional party committee held a report meeting of leading cadres from the autonomous regional level organs on 3 March. During the report meeting, Comrades Wang Qun and Zhang Dinghua delivered important speeches on the current situation and on the issues of consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and of adopting every possible way and means to further develop the economy.

Comrade Qian Fenyong presided over the report meeting and Hao Xiushan, Batubagen, Yang Enbo, Shi Shengrong, and others were on hand.

During the report meeting, Comrade Zhang Dinghua delivered a report entitled "Correctly Understand the Current Situation, Realistically Enhance the Party's Leadership, and Unswervingly Follow the Socialist Road." In his report, after analyzing the current situation and tasks, he emphatically expounded on the irrefutable truth of "only socialism being possible to save China and to make China developed." He also stressed that the struggle between the two ideological and social systems of socialism and capitalism is a long-term task. Leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses of Communist party members must upgrade their consciousness in combating "peaceful evolution," infiltration, subversion, and splitism. [passage omitted]

In concluding the report meeting, Wang Qun delivered a speech in which first, he urged leading organs at all levels and particularly leading cadres at various levels to do a good job in study; to set examples in study; and to successfully organize party members, cadres, staff members, and workers to engage in study. Meanwhile, they should also do a good job in organizing the units to which they belong; their subordinate units, schools, and the cadres, staff members, and workers of industrial and commercial enterprises to engage in study. By launching a study campaign, they should enable these units to upgrade their understanding; to clearly distinguish right from wrong; and to better unify their thinking with the

line, principles, and policies of the central authorities. In this sense, the current study campaign represents a solemn political task. Second, he stressed that efforts should be made to safeguard stability and to consolidate and develop the region's political situation of stability and unity. All of these are tasks which have overridden others. Therefore, the broad masses of Communist party members and the cadres and people of various nationalities should safeguard stability, enhance their unity, and speak and act in line with the principle of being favorable for stabilizing the whole situation. Third, he stressed that efforts should be made to adopt every possible way and means to push the economy forward and to do a good job in conducting the production of industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry this year. He urged these leading organs and cadres to enhance their confidence in facing temporary difficulties, to heighten their spirit, to boldly do what is favorable for the undertakings of the party and the people and for developing the economy, to refrain from adopting a wait-and-see and wavering attitude toward these undertakings, to emancipate their minds, to pioneer the road of making progress, to rely on the mass, to unite as one, and to mutually make efforts to make the autonomous region stable and prosperous.

#### **Li Peng Inscribes Name for Tianjin Thermal Plant**

SK0804110790 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese  
16 Mar 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The reconstruction of a heat supply system of the first thermal power plant of the municipality was comprehensively completed. Premier Li Peng wrote the name for the plant. On the afternoon of 15 March, Zhang Lichang, executive vice mayor of the municipality; and Shi Dazhen, vice minister at the Ministry of Energy Resources, unveiled the name of the plant. [passage omitted]

Upon the completion of the central heating system, the plant stopped operation of or dismantled 196 chimneys and 218 small boilers, thus helping alleviate noise and dust. The newly installed generating units produced more than 800 million kwh of electricity and created more than 3 billion yuan worth of economic results.

Li Huifen, vice mayor of the municipality; and Han Enjia and Hu Xiaohuai, advisers to the municipal government, attended the unveiling ceremony.

#### **Tan Shaowen at Tianjin Cadres' Meeting**

SK1004133590 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese  
15 Mar 90 pp 1, 4

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 March at the cadres' club, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee convened a meeting of party-member leading cadres to relay and implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session. The municipal party committee set forth: Party organizations at various levels and all communist party members throughout the municipality should conscientiously study the documents of the sixth plenary session, firmly

grasp the basic guidelines of the session, deeply understand the great significance of the "decision," seek unity of thinking, be full of confidence, firmly attend to the implementation of the guidelines of the session, narrow the relationship between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses, strengthen the party's cohesive power and combat effectiveness, seize the opportune moment and concentrate attention on doing the work in all spheres, and pay particular attention to promoting the progress of the national economy.

Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired and addressed the meeting. Nie Bichu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, relayed the documents adopted at the sixth plenary session.

As soon as the communique of the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee was issued, party organizations at various levels across the municipality and the broad masses of party members were consciously engaged in study and pledged to support it wholeheartedly. The municipal party committee timely convened an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to relay and study the guidelines of the sixth plenary session. The meeting participants unanimously maintained that the CPC Central Committee's "decision" is of extremely necessary and timely importance. So, conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the "decision" is of extremely great significance in narrowing the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses, strengthening the party's cohesive power and combat effectiveness, further arousing the enthusiasm of the people, standing up against various stormy waves, tiding over difficulties, and promoting the progress of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

At the meeting, on behalf of the municipal party committee, Tan Shaowen set forth four opinions in line with the guidelines of the sixth plenary session: 1) Conscientiously study the documents and deeply understand the great significance of the "decision." 2) Pay attention to summing up experiences and ceaselessly upgrade the awareness of implementing the "decision." 3) Study and work out specific opinions and measures for implementing the "decision" closely in line with reality. 4) Energized by the guidelines of the "decision," strive to achieve the work in all spheres. He said: "The CPC Central Committee's decision on strengthening the relationship between the party and the masses," unanimously adopted at the sixth plenary session, is a programmatic document for upholding the Marxist mass viewpoint; inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine tradition of persisting in the mass line; and deeply expounding the importance, necessity, guiding ideology, principles, and measures of keeping close contacts with the masses. To implement the "decision," we should first conscientiously study the documents, deeply master their spiritual essence, and unify the thinking of the whole party.

Tan Shaowen expounded the great significance of the "decision" as follows: Speaking in line with the basic Marxist theory, the masses are motive forces to push history forward as well as the main body of practice and understanding. The people are the masters of the socialist country. Serving the people wholeheartedly is the fundamental purpose of the party. Our party spirit decided that we must maintain the closest contacts with the broad masses of the people, never divorce ourselves from the masses, and truly be public servants of the people. Maintaining close contacts with the masses is a fundamental matter related to Marxism, socialist countries, and party building. We must have a clear understanding of this. Speaking from the experiences of the party history, we know that believing and relying on the masses and the mass line of the masses, to the masses is the fundamental work line created and developed through the long-term struggle of the party as well as the successful experience and fine work style of the party. Only by upholding the party's mass line can we ensure the smooth implementation of the party's ideological, political, and organizational lines. Speaking from the real situation ahead of us, we know that the party and the country are in a key period of historical development, their tasks are heavy and arduous, and the new situations and problems are different from those in the past. Upholding the party's mass line and further strengthening the party's relationship with the masses is particularly of practical significance under the new historical period. Speaking from the angle of cultivating and tempering cadres, whether or not we can maintain the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses in peace time is the most important test for the members and cadres of the ruling party. The CPC Central Committee's "decision" has asked cadres at various levels and the broad masses of party members to further narrow their relationship with the people. This is of important strategic significance to cultivating and building up reliable successors to socialism and ensuring the long-term order and stability of the country.

Tan Shaowen pointed out: Since the 3d plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, profound changes have taken place in Tianjin in terms of its economic development, urban construction, and the people's livelihood and mental outlook. After reviewing, in line with the guidelines of the "decision," the roads that we have taken, we know that the most fundamental reason for making such achievements is that by working together with the masses, party committees and governments at various levels have observed the Marxist mass line and the mass line of the party and also formed a basic work ideology of "doing everything for the people and relying on the people to do everything." Reviewing history, summing up experiences, affirming achievements, and finding where we lag behind is of extreme importance for us to better implement the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee and further narrow the relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and the masses. Enjoying the broad masses of the people's support is our party's political advantage. Over the



past few years, we have accumulated some good work methods and experiences in displaying our political advantages and keeping close contacts with the masses. Major indicators are as follows: First, unswervingly go all out to wholeheartedly do concrete deeds for the people. Second, accept those that conform to the interests and requirements of the masses as the basis for making policy decisions. Third, hold heart-to-heart talks and provide services. Fourth, regard the masses' feelings as the first signal. Fifth, persistently rely on the people to do something for the people. At the time of summing up existing experiences, we should study the new tasks ahead of our practical life, the new changes in the relationship between the party and the masses, and the people's new demands on us so as to ceaselessly deepen, enrich, develop, and improve our experiences in the course of practices. He stressed: Although we have fairly good ideological and work foundations for keeping contacts with the masses, we must know that we still have a long way to go in order to attain the requirements as set forth in the "decision." Never must we be satisfied with the existing achievements or ignore the existing problems. At the time of summing up experiences, we must counteract our weaknesses and correct the wrong things in line with the guidelines of the "decision" so that we will further consciously implement the requirements as set forth in the "decision."

Tan Shaowen set forth four requirements for implementing the "decision" in line with reality: 1) Grasp the spiritual essence. The Marxist mass viewpoint and the mass line of the party have run through the "decision." So, we must understand the overall content of the "decision" and all measures and requirements as set forth in the "decision" in line with this spiritual essence. Only by so doing can we grasp the essence to formulate specific measures. 2) We should grasp the problems that the people are generally concerned about at present. We should realistically strengthen the improvement of administrative honesty, resolutely punish the corrupt, and vigorously advocate the practice of being clean and honest in performing official duties. We should regard the correction of some unhealthy practices within trades that are directly related to the people's work and livelihood, and the strengthening of professional ethics as key links to improve the relationship between the party and the masses; and strive to achieve real results. 3) We should grasp weak links. Party organizations and party members of all units are different in terms of their situation of keeping contacts with the masses and the problems in need of solution. So, we must find where we lag behind and study and work out measures for improvement. Only by so doing can we achieve real results. 4) We should prevent formalism. Keeping close contacts with the masses is the fine work style of the party and out of tune with formalism. In the course of going deep to the reality and keeping contacts with the masses, we must actually be one with the masses; and always remember our purposes of improving the relationship with the masses, understanding the real situation, personally investigating the people's hardships,

disseminating the party's policies, and helping solve problems. Tan Shaowen said: At the time of studying the documents, the Standing Committee of the municipal party committee timely studied the detailed regulations on comprehensively implementing the "decision." At the time of studying, party committees and governments at various levels should work out measures for implementation.

Tan Shaowen concluded: Conscientiously studying the decision of the party Central Committee is in keeping with the work of further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reforms, and achieving the work in all spheres. Through implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, we will further narrow the relationship between the party and the masses, arouse the broad masses' of cadres' enthusiasm, and provide an effective guarantee for tiding over difficulties and accomplishing all tasks for this year. Energized by the "decision" of the sixth plenary session, at present, we should try every possible means to attend to the economic work, continue to stabilize the situation, firmly attend to the implementation of the 20 concrete deeds for improving the people's livelihood, and strive to improve the work in all spheres.

Present at the meeting were more than 600 people, including Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee; members of the municipal Advisory Commission; members of leading party groups of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Standing Committee members of the municipal discipline inspection commission; and principal party-member responsible comrades of all departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, bureaus, and municipal-level mass organizations.

#### **Tan Shaowen on Tianjin Family Work Conference**

SK1004132090 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese  
13 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 March, the municipal party committee and the government held a municipal family planning work conference at Tianjin auditorium. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, sent a letter to the conference, stressing that party committees and governments at all levels must regard family planning work as an important content of the economic rectification drive, must bring this work into line with the overall economic and social development plan, and must persist in simultaneous grasping of production and family planning.

Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the conference; and Lu Jiansheng, vice mayor of the municipality, made a work report.

In his letter, Tan Shaowen said: Controlling population growth by practising family planning is a major measure



of fundamental importance because it has a bearing on the strength of the country, the prosperity of nationalities, and the happiness of our descendants. Toward those localities and units that have grave difficulties in family planning work, principal party and government leaders should personally take a hand in the work through conducting investigation and studies and giving specific guidance. Special attention should be paid to the family planning work in rural areas. All departments in the society are required to make concerted efforts to do the work in a down-to-earth manner under the leadership of the municipal party committee and government so as to realize the goal of putting Tianjin's population growth under strict control. In his letter, Tan Shaowen also extended cordial greetings and heartfelt gratitude to the comrades working on the family planning front.

Last year, thanks to the joint efforts of party committees and governments at all levels, as well as the vast number of cadres in charge of family planning work, the municipality scored good achievements in controlling population growth, and fulfilled all population planning quotas. In 1989, Tianjin's birthrate was 15.48 per thousand, a drop of 0.44 per thousand from 1988; the natural population growth rate was 9.01 per thousand, a drop of 1.26 per thousand; the municipal family planning rate was 97.06 percent, an increase of 0.23 percentage points over 1988; the multi-birth rate was 0.15 percent, a drop of 0.05 percentage points; and the one-birth rate was 88.71 percent, an increase of 0.1 percentage points.

In his report, Lu Huansheng pointed out: In the 1990's, the population situation facing Tianjin will be even grimmer, and the family planning task even more arduous. Major reasons include: First, in the ensuing several years, the number of women at child-bearing age will increase substeadily. Second, over the past few years, the late-marriage rate of the municipality has dropped by a large margin. Third, family planning work has developed unevenly in various localities. In about 10 percent of suburban districts and one third of villages in the five counties, there are no persons assigned to manage family planning work, or the family planning work is managed in an ineffective manner. Meanwhile, each year there are a small number of townships and villages whose population runs out of control. Therefore, to make this year's family planning work a success, the key lies in firmly grasping focal points of the work and in vigorously strengthening the construction of family planning organizations at the grass-roots level and the basic work. At the same time, we should continue to penetratingly implement the municipal regulations on family planning and maintain the stability of family planning policies. We should also strictly perform the procedures on examining and approving the second birth, carry out the system of making administrative affairs visible to the public, consciously subject ourselves to the supervision by the masses, and correct unhealthy trends of every hue in family planning work.

## Northeast Region

### Heilongjiang Establishes Party Building Society

SK0804112490 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Heilongjiang Province established a society of party building in the city of Harbin on 3 April. Under the leadership of the work group of party building under the provincial party committee and under the guidance of the provincial federation of social science societies, the society will concentrate on studying the self-improvement of the party in power and the law of exercising the party's leadership, on encouraging the research of the party's theories and doctrines, and on providing information and advice for enhancing party building and improving the party's leadership.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, have been appointed as advisers of the society. Meng Qingxiang, member of the provincial party Standing Committee and director of the organizational department, has been elected chairman of the first board of directors.

### Jilin's He Zhukang Makes Report at University

SK1004134090 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 April, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, came to Jilin University to deliver a report entitled "The Socialist Road Represents the Historical Choice of Chinese People" before the party-member cadres at or above the middle level and a number of teachers.

In his report, He Zhukang first explained the reason why he had chosen such a topic and stated that the rampancy of bourgeois liberalization, which had cropped up over the past few years, had caused much confusion in the people's ideology. In particular, the people have been talking about whether the socialist systems are superior, whether China is correct to have chosen the socialist road, and whether the great socialist banner can flutter in the sky of China. Such talks have not only occurred among party members and nonparty persons but also among teachers and students. As to such a fundamentally important question, we must give a definite answer to it and should conduct education on enhancing confidence in socialism in the party and society as a whole. Schools, particularly higher educational institutions, should even conduct education in this regard. This is an important task currently undertaken by the fronts of ideology, theory, culture, and education.

In his report, He Zhukang stated that according to the general law of human development, socialism should be erected on the foundation of capitalism. However, by overstepping the developing period of capitalism, China has directly established socialism on the semi-colonial

and semi-feudal foundation by launching the new-democratic revolution. In reviewing the some 100-year history between 1840 and 1949, he stated that the capitalist road is not suitable to China and that only socialism can save China. The basis for this is: 1) The peculiar historical and economic conditions of contemporary Chinese society and the specified social and political environments have removed the possibility of our country following the capitalist road. 2) The socialist road followed by China represents the inexorably historical trend after the overall victory of the new-democratic revolution led by the CPC.

After citing a host of historical facts in his report, He Zhukang stated that our country's 40-year practice has forcefully shown that the socialist system is incomparably superior to the capitalist one. What is most fundamental is that the socialist system has fundamentally changed the position of Chinese people in exploitation, oppression, and enslavement; that the system has enabled the working people to become the masters of their own affairs; that the socialist ownership has eliminated the exploiting system; that the system has ensured that the people will live and work in peace and contentment; and that the system has played a tremendous role in developing productive forces, generally upgrading the people's living standard, making the society prosperous and rich, and in making the motherland strong and great. Just because of these fundamental changes, although New China emerged on a run-down foundation, encountered various sabotages launched by foreign hostile forces, and committed mistakes and suffered complications, it has still scored glorious achievements, which attract worldwide attention, in socialist construction through the 40-year struggle.

In his two-hour report on a special topic, He Zhukang cited a host of facts and figures; made not only a vertical comparison but also a horizontal one; talked about everything from phenomena to essence; analyzed the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism in a historical, overall, progressive manner; and fully expounded the superiority of socialism.

In concluding his report, He Zhukang stated that everyone responsible for the country and the people and who truly wishes the Chinese nation prosperity, wealth, and strength, should soberly discern that China should rely on socialism to become strong and great and on the people throughout the country, who constantly make efforts to improve themselves; that only socialism can save China and make China developed; and that this is an irrefutable truth.

### Northwest Region

#### Reportage on Xinjiang Ethnic Violence

##### Protest Spreads to Urumqi

HK1104110490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT  
11 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 11 (AFP)—Moslem unrest has spread to Urumqi, capital of China's northwest Xinjiang

region, following reports of bloody riots in which 50 to 60 people may have died, travellers said Wednesday.

Quoting local sources, the Western travellers said Moslems marched in front of a mosque on Tuesday to protest reports of violence Thursday and Friday in three other Xinjiang cities.

No foreigners were known to have seen the protest.

But it was apparently serious enough for Chinese authorities to confine tourists to their hotels without giving them an explanation, the travellers said, requesting anonymity.

Urumqi, split into Moslem and Chinese districts, is normally open for foreigners to move freely in.

Several travellers said they were told by local sources that 50 to 60 people died when Chinese troops were airlifted Friday to Kashgar, Hotan and Kuqa to quell riots coinciding with Ramadan, the Moslem holy month of fasting.

### Foreign Travel Banned

OW1004134690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT  
10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 KYODO—China International Travel Service on Tuesday notified Japanese travel agencies here that travel by foreigners in the southern part of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, western China, has been banned.

The travel service said difficulties in accommodating travelers have arisen in the region, presumably due to recent ethnic violence there.

Two Swedish travelers who arrived at Beijing Airport from Xinjiang Tuesday said a French journalist told them in Urumqi that bloody clashes had occurred last week in Kashgar, southern Xinjiang.

Islamic Uygurs protested a ban on the construction of a mosque near Kashgar Airport, about 50 kilometers from the center of the city. Authorities sent two officers to negotiate with the Uygurs but they were killed, the two Swedish travelers quoted the French journalist as saying.

Authorities dispatched armed personnel to the scene and about 50 people were killed as a result of the clashes, the journalist was quoted as saying.

However, the Swedish travelers said they could not confirm the story because they had not personally visited Kashgar.

Japanese travel agencies in Beijing have received reports from China's various sections since Monday that entry of foreigners to Kashgar, Khotan and Aksu in southern Xinjiang Uygur have been banned.

Uygurs account for 45 percent of the population of Xinjiang and there has been anti-Han feeling over nuclear tests in the region and birth control policies for minorities.

### Killings Reported in Riot Suppression

HK1104013390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Apr 90 p 10

[By David Chen]

[Text] Calm has been restored in southern Xinjiang, where riots broke out last Friday following ethnic unrest, after the arrival of large numbers of Chinese troops and the arrest of a number of people suspected to have been involved with the separatist movement, sources said yesterday.

But the sources said the atmosphere remained tense in the autonomous region.

They said the trouble erupted when two Chinese negotiators, sent to calm Muslim unrest over the building of mosques, were killed.

Two recent visitors to the region, Mr Jan Arell and Ms Karin Teghammar, said that rioting broke out in a town about 50 kilometres from Kashgar when the Chinese negotiators were killed after talks became deadlocked.

The couple said about 50 people were believed to have been killed when troops suppressed rioters but there have so far been no confirmed reports of casualties.

They said at the time of the disturbances they were in the regional capital of Urumqi, about 1,000 km away, and could not confirm the accounts independently.

A Western diplomat in Beijing said he had heard similar reports from different sources.

It is believed that about 100,000 troops in several regiments were sent to the region and scattered throughout the strife-torn cities of Kashgar, Hotan and Kashi.

Some of the units were attached to the Lanzhou Military Region under the command of General Zhao Xianshun, but it is believed units of various group armies from other military regions might also have been sent there.

The region, including Urumqi, has been closed to visitors. One American journalist in the city was told to leave on the next flight out "or face the consequences" as reports of the unrest began to filter through.

The disturbances were also believed to have started when the authorities arrested about 12 Muslim leaders in Kashgar and a similar number in Urumqi.

A Japanese student who recently returned from the region by air to Kashgar said he had heard shots fired and people shouting in the city.

"All the men were walking around with knives in their hands," he said.

The area is inhabited by large numbers of Muslims, including Uygurs, Kazakhs and Tadjiks. Many Muslims were driven south from the more fertile lands around Urumqi after the communists came to power.

Kashgar and Kashi are two major cities on the slopes of the Pamir Plateau and Hotan is on the northern slope of the Kunlun Mountains, which border on Tibet. Kashgar—a major trading post on the fabled Silk Road—is west of the Taklimakan Desert.

Muslim separatists are also active in the area. General Wang Enmao, the recently retired regional military commander who headed the area for more than three decades, disclosed that the authorities had uncovered at least seven separatist groups and some of them were suspected to have had foreign links.

Last week's riots were the first reported in Xinjiang since May 19 last year, when hundreds of people stormed the Communist Party headquarters in Urumqi injuring 150 policemen, Xinjiang radio reported.

The 1989 violence was triggered by anger over a book published in Shanghai—later banned—that made sensational claims about Muslim sexual practices.

Xinjiang officials also expressed concern at last month's National People's Congress about the threat of separatist sentiment in the region.

### Tomur Inspects Shufu County

OW1004122390 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Tomur Dawamat recently inspected Shufu County, one of the poorest counties in Xinjiang. He called on peasant families in the villages of (Shayibage) and (Yikesake) in order to familiarize himself with production, the peasants' livelihood, and their efforts to shed poverty. [Video shows Tomur Dawamat talking to peasants and students] He urged cadres of work parties that support agriculture from all levels to focus their attention on stabilizing the overall situation and on spring farming, and to actively help rural cadres with suggestions. He also urged them to help implement various production plans and measures, to help secure farming materials, and to help solve the livelihood and production difficulties of peasants.

Chairman Tomur Dawamat also called on teachers and students of (Shayibage) Township High School. He said: Schools are bases for training the successors of socialism. We must educate the students on Marxism-Leninism and patriotism.

He stressed: All nationalities in Xinjiang must unite and consciously defend the integrity of the motherland, and resolutely oppose national disintegration.

**Xinjiang Prefectural Secretaries Stress Stability**  
*HK1104041790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
3 Apr 90 p 1

[Newsletter by Duan Cunzhang (3008 1317 4545), Cao Xiyi (2580 5032 1150), and Qian Zhi (6929 2535): "People of All Nationalities Are Most Concerned About Stability—Interview With Four Prefectural Secretaries of the Xinjiang Delegation"]

[Text] Premier Li Peng's expositions on stability in his Government Work Report aroused sympathy of four prefectural party secretaries from Tianshan. We interviewed Han Pengtu, secretary of the Hami prefectural party committee; Li Donghui, secretary of the Altay prefectural party committee; Jie Fuping, secretary of the Aksu prefectural party committee; and Wu Jiahe, secretary of the Yili prefectural party committee. Their common understanding was: Stability constitutes the highest interest of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Stability of the state cannot be separated from stability of the minority nationality regions.

Han Pengtu said: The masses are most concerned about stability. They regard stability as their lifeblood because they know that reform and construction would be impossible without a stable social environment.

Li Donghui said: Over the years, we have vigorously strengthened national solidarity, persisted in conducting education in Marxist and Mao Zedong Thought on nationality, carried out the activities of national solidarity education for seven successive years, and held two meetings to commend advanced units and individuals in national solidarity and progress. As a result, large numbers of outstanding units and individuals have emerged. Now the region is stable politically, the economy has developed, and the situation is improving every year.

The four prefectural party secretaries profoundly realized from their personal experience that implementing the party's policies on nationality and strengthening national solidarity are the premise and guarantee for stability of the minority nationality regions. Premier Li Peng pointed out in his report the necessity of unswervingly implementing the party's nationality policies and earnestly enforcing the regional autonomy law. This is absolutely correct.

Wu Guihe said: "An important criterion to judge whether we have wholeheartedly served the people of all nationalities is the development of economy, culture, and education in the minority nationality regions. This is the foundation for maintaining stability. Since 1958, grain output of Yili prefecture has increased at an annual average of 45 million kg; oil-bearing crops, five million kg; number of livestock at year-end, 100,000; and the per

capita income of herdsmen, 58.6 yuan. The development of production has ensured stability of society and popular feeling.

The four prefectural party secretaries held the consensus view that economy and other undertakings of the remote minority nationality regions have developed remarkably since reform and opening up. However, there is still a wide gap compared with the interior. For this reason, it is necessary to accelerate our pace and strive to attain common economic and cultural prosperity for all nationalities.

It is necessary to rely on the masses of all nationalities to safeguard unification of the motherland and social stability. Jie Fuping and Han Pengtu said: The cadres of various nationalities should learn from each other, trust, support, and understand each other, and take note of maintaining close ties with the masses of the minority nationalities. Without close ties with the masses of the minority nationalities, it will be impossible to know about their production and life and to solve their practical difficulties. As a result, it will also be difficult to maintain stability.

Han Pengtu said: To properly handle relations between nationalities and solve the nationality problems, the most important point is to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying policies, make a correct analysis of the problems cropping up, and never regard all problems as nationality or religious ones. As some 60 percent of Xinjiang's population believe in Islam, handling religious work well is very important for ensuring stability. We should respect the customs and habits of minority nationalities and never try to hurt their feelings. Li Donghui said that Xinjiang's nationality problems are usually mingled with religious ones. In this regard, we should take special note of giving full play to the role of the personages from religious circles. We should unite and educate them. At the same time, we should strengthen leadership and management over religion work so that religious activities can be normally carried out within the scope of law and party policies.

By summing up historical experience and lessons under the current situation, the four prefectural party secretaries acquired a profound understanding: An essential means of a handful of hostile forces at home and abroad to topple the socialist system is sowing discord among nationalities, disrupting national solidarity, and splitting the motherland. National splittist activities constitute the main factor menacing Xinjiang's stability and are the common enemies of the people of all nationalities. The broad ranks of cadres and masses of all nationalities in Xinjiang have a glorious tradition of safeguarding unification of the motherland and national dignity. We should work with them and wage resolute struggles against all kinds of splittist activities to ensure that the border of the motherland will be stable, united, and firm as Tianshan.



**Commentary Lauds Bush Mainland Student Support***OW1004004390 Taipei CNA in English 1424 GMT  
9 Apr 90*

[Commentary by Broadcasting Corporation of China: "Bush Keeps Word on Aid to Mainland Chinese Students"; CNA says this commentary "does not reflect the opinion of CNA"]

[Text] Taipei, April (CNA)—It may have taken him three months to do it, but nevertheless U.S. President George Bush kept his promise made in January to offer extra safeguards to Mainland Chinese students residing in the U.S. On Friday, Bush issued an executive order to his attorney general, Dick Thornburgh, to take further steps to ensure no mainland students are deported against their will.

Bush made the promise when fending off congressional legislation on the same issue last November. At the time, Bush was trying to mend fences with the Chinese Communist regime in Peking, and argued that the legislation was unnecessary and harmful to Washington-Peking. He said a brouhaha over the issue was even less necessary, since he could issue an executive order that would serve the same purpose as the legislation in protecting the mainland Chinese students' rights. In a political trade-off, Bush promised congressmen that he would in fact issue such an order if they would back off on the legislation.

In announcing his decision on Friday, Bush told reporters he had recognized that there are "two issues important to the Mainland Chinese nationals here that were not addressed by the congressional legislation or by my November 30th directive. This executive order will provide assurance that they can remain in this country for the entire period promised earlier," and that "steps will be taken to alleviate concerns that have arisen recently about revocation by the government in Peking of passports belonging to Mainland Chinese nationals." The order will permit Mainland Chinese students to remain in the U.S. until January 1st, 1994, or until the repression in their homeland dies down, whichever comes first.

Bush had acknowledged earlier in the week that he had not yet moved to address this problem. A congresswoman, Nancy Pelosi of California, raised the issue again. She had sponsored the original congressional legislation. On Friday, Bush told reporters that he would make an announcement soon, and he actually did so hours later.

Thus far, Peking has had no particular reaction to Bush's policy directive. It is expected, however, that Peking will put out its worn-out recording, warning that such a move is harmful to Washington-Peking relations, and that the U.S. is responsible.

George Bush is one who does not take those relations lightly. When he vetoed the legislation last November, he came under heavy attack from every which direction for

trying to make concessions to an undeserving regime in Peking. He rode out the controversy by promising to take action later, after things cooled down.

Bush probably took action now for two reasons. First, he has had to concede that Peking is unworthy of special treatment. The Chinese Communists, apparently oblivious to the change sweeping other parts of the Communist world, have obstinately stood pat on their ongoing crackdown of the pro-democracy movement in Mainland China. This has embarrassed Bush, who had earlier sought a rapprochement with Peking. Washington-Peking relations have been on the dole since last June, when Chinese Communist troops massacred hundreds and perhaps thousands of innocent Chinese demonstrators at Tiananmen Square.

Second, Bush probably wanted to leave ample time between this move, and the protests which will arise in May over the first anniversary of the Tiananmen massacre. It is likely that human rights groups, and dissident Mainland Chinese pro-democracy groups round the globe, will pressure Western governments to censure Peking further.

That President Bush has kept his word on this important policy issue is commendable. While Mr. Bush is probably correct in viewing Mainland China as an important entity to U.S. interests worldwide, he is also correct not to extend himself too far in seeking to patch relations with Peking. As Bush's critics have said, it is Peking who needs to make the first move. If Peking does not lessen up its repressive grip, Washington and other world capitals will have no choice but to write off the Chinese Communist regime. President Bush has shown a willingness to take that chance.

**Soviet Journalist Encourages Timber Purchase***OW1004194590 Taipei CNA in English 1551 GMT  
10 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 10 (CNA)—Senior Soviet journalist [words indistinct] for the official daily IZVESTIYA recommended Tuesday that the Republic of China [ROC] Government or businessmen purchase Soviet timber.

Boris Pilistiskine, the first Soviet journalist to visit Taiwan, made the suggestion when visiting the Council of Agriculture [COA].

COA Vice Chairman Lin Hsiang-neng replied that perhaps one day there would be an ROC delegation visiting the Soviet Union to negotiate such a plan.

Lin told Pilistiskine the ROC is interested in strengthening substantive relations with the Soviet Union, and that "perhaps we could agree on some form of cooperation for joint ventures."

Lin and other COA officials briefed the IZVESTIYA reporter on the ROC's agricultural development, a topic of great interest to the Soviet visitor.

Pilistskine, IZVESTIYA's Mozambique correspondent, said the Soviet Union was interested in Taiwan's development experience, even though they haven't been in contact for too long a period.

"It is now time for both countries to improve their mutual understanding," he added.

The Soviet journalist arrived in Taipei Sunday on a fact-finding visit arranged by the Government Information Office.

### **Singapore Trade Minister Visits Science Council**

*OW1004194990 Taipei CNA in English 1553 GMT  
10 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 10 (CNA)—Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Lee Hsien Loong visited the National Science Council [NSC] Tuesday.

Lee arrived at the National Science Council at 2:00 p.m. He was briefed by Hsia Han-ming, chairman of NSC, on the council's goals in scientific research.

Lee praised NSC's Hsinchu science-based industrial park for its rapid development over the past 10 [word indistinct] and inquired about the operations and administration of the industrial park.

Chairman Hsia also lauded Singapore for its own achievements in various developments, saying that Singapore was worth emulating by the ROC [Republic of China].

### **Commentary Views Diplomatic Ties With Lesotho**

*OW1104092790 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 11 Apr 90*

[Station commentary: "ROC, Lesotho Swap Diplomatic Recognition"]

[Text] In yet another important victory for flexible diplomacy, the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan and the black African nation of Lesotho have reestablished diplomatic ties. Lesotho joins Grenada, Liberia, the Bahamas, and Belize in a string of small nations that have extended diplomatic recognition to Taipei in the past year, reversing a two-decade-old trend of isolation for the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The signing of the exchange of ambassadors between Lesotho and the ROC on Taiwan now makes 27 the number of countries recognizing Taipei. Just two years ago, Taipei hit its lowest level of recognition at 22 countries.

Thanks to the new pragmatic diplomacy of President Li Teng-hui, however, the trend toward isolation has reversed dramatically, particularly in regard to Taipei's relations with developing nations.

In the past, Taipei treated diplomatic relations as a zero-sum game. If other nations recognized the rival

Chinese Communist regime in Peking, Taipei automatically severed ties with them. Eventually, some 140 nations recognized Communist China. Unwilling to accept this trend any longer, President Li announced his policy of pragmatic diplomacy soon after taking office in 1988.

Simply stated, pragmatic diplomacy refers to Taipei's willingness to accept temporary dual recognition. If other nations prefer to recognize both Taipei and Peking simultaneously, Taipei will not object, as in the case of Lesotho.

Taipei has not, however, relinquished its sacred commitment to the one-China policy. Instead, the ROC Government accepts that dual recognition may be a temporary phenomenon in relations between states, until which time China is reunified. In the meantime Taipei will not extend recognition to Peking.

Pragmatic diplomacy works well except for one major fly in the ointment: Peking does not buy it for a second. As with Grenada, Liberia, and Belize, Peking severed ties with Lesotho when the latter announced its intention to rerecognize Taipei. Now it is Peking that treats the recognition issue as zero-sum in nature.

In breaking with Lesotho, Peking accused Taipei of using what it calls "dollar diplomacy" to lure poorer nations back into Taipei's diplomatic fold.

In fact, it is Lesotho's business to decide which Chinese Government best represents the dignity of the Chinese people and the best interests of Lesotho. A growing number of developing nations are realizing that Taiwan has more to offer them than Peking. For its part, the Republic of China on Taiwan merely seeks the diplomatic recognition that is commensurate with her rising power and importance in world affairs, specially on the economic stage.

That trend, coupled with Peking's increasing international isolation over human rights issues, makes for a very interesting time in the history of Chinese diplomacy. Lesotho won't be the last nation to rerecognize the reality of the reality of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

### **Plans To Establish Trade Office With Bangladesh**

*OW1004145490 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 5 Apr 90*

[Text] Informed sources say the ROC [Republic of China] and Bangladesh will establish trade offices on a reciprocal basis before the end of the year. Representatives for the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who have been here on their first visit during the past few days, indicated that it is proper for the two countries to develop closer trade ties as the tenseness between Taiwan and mainland begins to relax. Besides, pressure from Communist China has stifled trade between the ROC and Bangladesh for five years.

The Bangladesh visitors said the workers in the country require average monthly wages of only \$35 to 40 and the country provides foreign investors a 10-year tax holiday.

### **Economics Official Views Mainland Investment**

*OW1104033690 Taipei CNA in English  
0253 GMT 11 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 11 (CNA)—The Formosa Plastics Group's investment in mainland China is basically a "political problem" which had gone beyond the economic level, a ranking economics official said Tuesday.

Vice Economics Minister Wang Chieh-shien said direct investment in mainland China was a problem related to the Government's "fundamental policy" and therefore could not be solved by his ministry alone.

Wang said Formosa Chairman Wang Yung-ching had published two long articles explaining why he decided to invest on the mainland, but had not formally filed any application with the Economics Ministry.

"Therefore, the ministry cannot make any comment on the matter now," Wang, acting in minister Chen Li-an's place, added. Chen is currently on a visit to Southeast Asian countries.

Wang predicted heated debate at the Legislative Yuan when it deliberates the draft bill on relations between the people across the Taiwan Straits.

### **Li Teng-hui, Li Huan Meet Presidential Adviser**

*OW1104014190 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 27 mar 90*

[Text] Convenor of the National Affairs Conference and presidential adviser, Tsiang Yien-si, on Monday met with Premier Li Huan and President Li Teng-hui to exchange opinions on the people who should be invited to the conference. It is expected that a formal preparatory committee will soon be announced.

The conference will deal with urgent political issues currently facing the nation, such as rejuvenation of the ROC [Republic of China] parliamentary bodies and other democratic reforms.

President Li announced that such a conference would be held before he was elected for another term as president last week. The meeting is anticipated to be held in June.

### **Temporary Slowing of Exports Looks Optimistic**

*OW0904043490 Taipei CNA in English 0243 GMT  
9 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 9 (CNA)—A ranking economics official suggested Sunday that the people did not need to be pessimistic about the temporary slowing of exports in the first quarter of this year.

Chang Wen-po, director of the Planning Department of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, said that although first quarter exports slowed, imports of capital goods significantly increased and this would expand export capacities in later quarters.

He also explained that the slowing of exports was a natural phenomenon when industrial structure shifted from labor-intensive to the capital- and technology-intensive industries resulting from the sharp appreciation of the New Taiwan dollar.

Chang pointed out that although exports grew only 2.1 percent in the first quarter, the export value of heavy industrial products registered a 5.5 percent increase, or 0.1 percent higher than that of non-heavy industrial products. This was a sign that the industrial structure was changing.

During the same period, the Republic of China imported 2.56 billion U.S. dollars worth of capital goods at an annual growth rate of 35.5 percent.

It showed that local investment willingness was still high and would result in increased capacity for future exports.

Chang said that people did not need to worry over the fact that local foreign exchange banks sold 3.1 billion U.S. dollars more than they bought in spot trading in the first quarter.

It would help reduce excessive savings and inflationary pressure and also increase the utility of the nation's foreign exchange, Chang said.

### **Foreign Ministry Recruiting Russian Speakers**

*OW0604224990 Taipei CNA in English 1548 GMT  
6 Apr 90*

[Text] Taipei, April 6 (CNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of China is actively recruiting Russian-speaking staff to prepare for growing trade and other links with the fast-reforming communist nation, officials said Friday.

Foreign Ministry officials admitted that it would not be easy to establish diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, given the political considerations which had long separated the two countries.

Since the government opened direct trade with the USSR earlier this year, the semi-official China External Trade Development Council (CETRA) has been aggressively seeking to establish a trade office in Moscow.

Foreign Ministry officials said civilian exchanges between the two countries might develop into more beneficial contacts, which require Russian speaking officials.

## Hong Kong

### Jiang Zemin Views Stability During Transition

HK1104031790 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
11 Apr 90 p 1

[Report by staff reporter Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Jiang Zemin Stresses Stable Transition and Urges Britain Not to Play Cards Casually"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Apr—While meeting Henry Ho, a celebrity in the Hong Kong and Macao industrial and commercial fields, the CPC general secretary said in Zhongnanhai today that China and Britain should stress unanimity in preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. If Hong Kong's transitional period does not proceed well, Britain will also suffer losses, he added. A member of Henry Ho's entourage quoted Jiang Zemin as saying that the mainland should maintain its stability, as should Hong Kong during the transitional period; neither side should play cards casually. Now Hong Kong wants democracy, but the Hong Kong governor has never spoken of democracy so much before. Why does he start playing the card of democracy at the time of departure? China does not object to democracy, but conditions should be taken into account when talking about democracy, and one should not play the card of democracy without principles. Otherwise this could produce results contrary to our expectations.

Jiang Zemin agreed with Henry Ho's remarks that the majority of the Hong Kong people are patriotic and like to work and live in Hong Kong and that only a small number of people want to turn Hong Kong into an anti-CPC base. This member of Henry Ho's entourage quoted Jiang as saying that politically Hong Kong cannot be internationalized. If everyone is holding a British passport under the British "right of abode" program, how can we ensure that Hong Kong's political power remains in the hands of the Hong Kong people? Jiang Zemin said that he neither objected nor blindly agreed to Hong Kong's big construction projects. There is a need to provide accurate scientific proof for these projects, so that the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Regional Government will not shoulder too heavy a burden. Jiang Zemin stressed the hope that Hong Kong should not follow old Shanghai, where everyone pulled out his capital prior to its liberation.

On behalf of Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Zou Jiahua held negotiations with Henry Ho. They mainly talked about bilateral economic cooperation.

### NPC Chairman Wan Li Meets Scholars

OW1004232190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1456 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC)

Standing Committee, met with a group of Hong Kong social science scholars led by Professor Kuan Hsin Chi, here this afternoon.

Wan told the 11-member group that the Basic Law on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region adopted several days ago at the NPC annual session embodied the concept of "one country, two systems".

He said that the passage of the Basic Law by the NPC will contribute greatly to the stability of Hong Kong.

Kuan Hsin Chi, dean of the faculty of social sciences of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said that even though the Basic Law has been adopted much still remains to be done to implement it. And Hong Kong residents will increase their confidence in the Basic Law with its implementation step by step.

Wan said that the current overriding task on China's mainland is to preserve stability so as to develop the economy, education, science and technology and other sectors. The prosperity and stability of the mainland is closely related to that of Hong Kong.

Wan said that the reform and open policy will definitely continue, "otherwise, China can not achieve rapid development."

Later today, Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met with the visitors.

### Britain Announces Abode Assurance Package

HK1104015190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 11 Apr 90 p 1

[By Paul Harrington]

[Text] Britain hopes the international community will introduce measures to assure that a further 50,000 Hong Kong people stay after 1997.

Visiting Foreign Minister with Special Responsibility for Hong Kong, Francis Maude, announced yesterday that 20 countries had been approached to provide "assurances".

The package presented included schemes already announced, details of existing immigration rules and proposals still to be passed into legislation.

Very few of the assurances mean full passports.

Mr Maude was on the fourth day of a five-day visit to the territory.

He said the French government was implementing a scheme to provide passports or right of entry for up to 1,500 employees of French companies and their families.

While this scheme was widely reported last month, the figure of 1,500 new passports was revealed only yesterday.



Mr Maude said Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg were about to finalise schemes of a similar nature.

He said the Canadian government had welcomed and supported the British government's efforts.

Included in the minister's package was the scheme announced last year by Singapore covering 25,000 heads of household. He also welcomed a draft U.S. immigration bill to amend the immigrant quota from Hong Kong from 5,000 to 20,000.

The consuls of the 20 countries approached in Hong Kong generally said they were unaware of any schemes to grant special privileges to Hong Kong people or denied that such proposals existed.

German Consul-General Dr Eike Bracklo said his government was considering granting work permits only to individual employees of German companies in Hong Kong. U.S. consul spokesman Dan Sreebny said the proposal to increase the U.S. quota was a long way from becoming law.

"Traditionally in immigration law changes, the difficulty has been in getting Congress to agree to a package. I think that continues to be the situation in this case," he said.

Canadian Commission spokesman Colin Robertson said: "Mr Maude does not speak for Canada. It would be wrong if your readers were given the impression that Canada was about to open its doors."

Other countries not mentioned by Mr Maude yesterday but understood to be included in the list of 20 nations approached include Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Norway, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, Japan and Greece.

Consuls from many of these nations yesterday said they would do nothing or that they knew nothing of the proposals.

Asked about the responses by consulates in Hong Kong to his announcement, Mr Maude said: "We're more up to date than they are."

He later said negotiations were carried out with the countries and that confidential talks were still continuing.

He said there was no intention to internationalise matters which were properly for Britain and China to deal with.

"But we've explained to China that Hong Kong is in its nature an international place. There are big international investments.

"It depends for its success on this sort of international endeavour and it is perfectly proper for other countries to take an interest in the employees of their own companies which are operating here," he said.

Commenting on consular protection for foreign passport holders, Mr Maude said: "The joint declaration allows for, and commits China to allowing, entry and exit for people with foreign passports legitimately acquired.

"It is up to each country whether it gives consular protection to its own nationals within Hong Kong and I have made it very clear that we should do so."

The Governor, Sir David Wilson, said the international effort would contribute to Hong Kong's prosperity.

"I hope that China will realise the real objective of what's being done," he said.

### Repatriated Refugee Returns With Family

HK0704012790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 7 Apr 90 p 1

[By Simon Macklin]

[Text] A Vietnamese refugee who was repatriated voluntarily last August has returned to Hong Kong by boat bringing his wife and five children to face screening.

The 35-year-old was one of the first to return to Vietnam under the repatriation programme even though he had been awarded refugee status with resettlement overseas guaranteed.

The family arrived in Hong Kong on Thursday after hopping along the coast of China in a boat carrying 25 Vietnamese.

A Government spokesman said the man and his family, believed to have come from central Vietnam, will be subject to screening like all other new arrivals. And they will be offered assistance if they volunteer to return home again.

It is understood the man first arrived in Hong Kong in early 1988 with two young sons, reaching the territory before the June 16 cut-off date and so qualifying for automatic refugee status without having to face screening.

But last year he volunteered to return with his sons and left for Hanoi on August 17 on the third voluntary repatriation flight.

On Thursday he arrived back in the territory with the two sons, now aged nine and 11, his wife, two daughters and a third son.

The man and his two sons were given a small cash payment by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Hong Kong before they left the territory to buy provisions to take home.

Voluntary repatriation cases are normally provided with financial assistance when they reach Vietnam to help them reintegrate, but it is not clear if the man used this money to finance his family's return trip to Hong Kong.

The father and two sons are among only eight Vietnamese with refugee status who have volunteered for repatriation.

Acting head of the local office of the UNHCR, Ms Anne Dawson-Shepherd, said it was common in voluntary repatriation programmes for some people to leave their homes a second time.

But she would not comment on the reasons for the man's return to Hong Kong with his family.

"They were probably very personal reasons," she said. "I think it is an indication of the success of this programme that so few people have returned to Hong Kong."

The number of people coming forward for the programme has been increasing steadily with 770 people asking to be returned home last month compared to 387 in February.

Government refugee co-ordinator, Mr Mike Hanson, said Hong Kong would have to accept the return of some of those who had volunteered to go back to Vietnam.

Another man who was on the first voluntary repatriation flight returned to Hong Kong in September last year with his wife and son and is now being held in Whitehead detention centre awaiting screening.

Mr Hanson said four returns out of 1,590 people who had been repatriated voluntarily was a relatively low figure.

"I think this is an acceptable ratio," he said.

"Clearly the voluntary repatriation programme is working very well. The fact that a few will return again is a fact we have to live with."

Mr Hanson said the voluntary repatriation programme was speeding up and it was hoped between 700 and 800 boat people would return home next month.

The Government expected the figure rise to about 1,000 a month in June, which would considerably reduce the number of boat people in the territory.

A new reception centre on the outskirts of Hanoi was due to open soon.

#### **Li Hou, Lu Ping View Basic Law, Right of Abode**

HK0704015590 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE

in Chinese 0920 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Report by Mai Shilong (796 5535 7893): "Li Hou and Lu Ping on Hong Kong Basic Law and the Issue of Right of Abode in Britain"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In an informal discussion with Hong Kong reporters this morning, Li Hou and Lu Ping, deputy directors of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of

the State Council, revealed that some National People's Congress [NPC] deputies had advanced some suggestions when examining and discussing the draft Hong Kong Basic Law but most of them were not accepted. Wang Hanbin, chairman of the NPC Law Committee, presented a report to the presidium on the examination and discussion of the Hong Kong Basic Law by NPC deputies, asking the congress to pass the Hong Kong Basic Law.

Li Hou said, at the presidium meeting held yesterday, four draft resolutions in relation to the Hong Kong Basic Law were passed: 1) A draft resolution on establishing the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [HKSAR]; 2) a draft resolution on the way to set up the first term of government and legislative council of the HKSAR; 3) a draft resolution on the suggestions for establishing the HKSAR Basic Law Committee of the NPC; and 4) a draft resolution on the Hong Kong Basic Law.

Li Hou revealed, some NPC deputies had put forward some suggestions when examining and discussing the draft Hong Kong Basic Law. For example, some deputies argued that, as an administrative region of China, the HKSAR should of course turn over some of its revenue to the central government; some others suggested turning over a token sum just to show the region's subordinate position. After consultation, the Law Committee decided that there is no need to change what has been clearly put down in the Sino-British Joint Declaration about the turning over of revenue, though there is some sense in that suggestion. Some deputies suggested that the HKSAR has an obligation to bear part of the military expenditure. This was also rejected as there is already a stipulation on this matter in the joint declaration. Other suggestions by the deputies include: The central government will not levy taxes in Hong Kong for 20 years; the provision that other regions should not interfere in Hong Kong's internal affairs be annulled; the provision that entry into Hong Kong by people from the mainland is subject to approval be annulled; the English for "Xiang-gang" [Hong Kong] on the regional emblem be followed by the English for "Zhongguo" [China]. After examining these suggestions, the Law Committee decided that no change will be made in these respects, and that the relevant provisions originally in the Basic Law will be retained. There was also a deputy who proposed that the oath of office to be taken by the administrative officials of the HKSAR should be changed into "I pledge my loyalty to the governments of the PRC and the HKSAR." Considering that some foreigners may hold certain posts in the region in the future, the Law Committee turned down this motion because the meaning has already been indirectly contained in the oath "I pledge my loyalty to the government of the HKSAR of the PRC."

After the Hong Kong Basic Law is passed, said Li Hou, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office still has much work to do. In addition to the drafting of the Macao Basic Law, a lot is yet to be done in other respects concerning the transitional period in Hong Kong, such as

studying and analyzing the existing laws in Hong Kong and exploring ways to maintain Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity. As to whether or not an organization similar to the consultation committee will be established in Hong Kong to extensively solicit the views of the local citizens, Li said that this largely depends on the opinion of the Hong Kong people and the central government has not yet had any plan to this end.

When asked about the issue of right of abode in Britain, Lu Ping said, in previous contacts between the two sides, Britain told China that it was planning to give some people in Hong Kong the right to enter Britain, not the full status of British citizenship. China made known its stand and held that it was the business of the British themselves. But later, Britain changed its mind, granting not only the right of entry, but also the full status and rights of British citizens. This naturally caused a differing opinion on the part of China because China has been insisting that Hong Kong will be administered by the people of Hong Kong in the future, not by the British.

Lu Ping also said, in the future, Hong Kong people may hold several passports or travel documents and are free to use any passport for exit or entry. It is all right to use HKSAR passports to enter or leave Hong Kong or to use British passports to enter or leave Britain. But if a Hong Kong citizen chooses to abandon his Chinese citizenship without applying for approval, he will not be entitled to any diplomatic rights enjoyed by a British citizen even though he is a British passport holder.

#### **WEN WEI PO Publisher Criticizes XINHUA**

*HK2603021390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 26 Mar 90 p 6*

[Text] A founder and former publisher of the left-wing WEN WEI PO newspaper yesterday slammed the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY for using the name of the Communist Party to usurp the rights of the paper's shareholders.

Mr Xu Zhucheng who is now living in Beijing said the agency had mishandled the case of Mr Lee Tze-chung, the former director of the daily.

Mr Lee was sacked by XINHUA last July for his sympathy with the prodemocracy movement in Beijing.

Mr Lee allowed the newspaper to carry critical coverage of the authorities bloody crackdown on the student movement on June 4.

"When deciding the fate of Mr Lee, XINHUA took away our rights as shareholders in the name of the party," he said.

"I think the dismissal should be queried from the legal point of view."

After the dismissal, Mr Zhang Junsheng, vice-director of the XINHUA branch said the organization had the sole right to take the action since mainland shareholders had

delegated their power to the de facto Chinese consulate in Hong Kong to manage the paper.

But Mr Xu who still holds shares valued at 1,000 yuan (HK\$ 1,800), said yesterday that he had never delegated his rights as a shareholder to XINHUA.

He said he had authorized Mr Yu Hungxiang, the newspaper's former vice-director, to control his (Mr Yu's) shares as he lived on the mainland and could not carry out his obligations as a shareholder in Hong Kong.

However, he emphasised that he had never authorized Mr Yu to delegate power to XINHUA.

"Some major decisions such as the dismissal of Mr Lee should have been made by the board of directors. But I was never informed about the incident and I learned of it from the newspaper," he said.

#### **Martin Lee Elected Chairman of Liberal Party**

*HK0904013790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 9 Apr 90 p 1*

[Text] Outspoken legislator Martin Lee was yesterday elected the chairman of Hong Kong's first liberal party, the United Democrats of Hong Kong.

Yeung Sum of Meeting Point and Albert Ho of the Hong Kong Affairs Society were elected vice-chairmen. Mr Lee's liberal ally, legislator Szeto Wah, was elected as a member of the standing committee.

Mr Szeto, who was tipped for one of the leading posts, said: "This was the result of elections."

The United Democrats released a founding declaration and a platform on the theme of meeting the challenges of the future and building a better Hong Kong.

The party will work for the faithful implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong after 1997, the declaration said.

It emphasised the organisation's roots in Hong Kong.

It states that the party will not take part in the politics of the Chinese government but will contact, negotiate or consult with China on any Chinese policy that may affect Hong Kong, to ensure the territory's best interests.

Mr Lee said the party does not intend to confront China and would seek to maintain a dialogue.

"At the same time, we also bear in mind that goodwill does not travel one way only," Mr Lee said.

He said the party will not get involved in any democracy movements.

"There is another organisation dealing with that."

Mr Lee is a leader of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China.

Despite China's severe criticism of the alliance, Mr Lee said he sees no problem with his dual role.

"Beijing leaders, who don't like the Hong Kong Alliance, should try to understand that the United Democrats and the alliance are two different bodies with different objectives."

"It is unfair to single out my role in the Hong Kong Alliance," he said. "Any person can have more than one identity. I am also the chairman of the consumer council."

Mr Lee said the party will be enthusiastically involved in the Legislative Council and municipal council elections and the district board elections next year.

On China's insistence that future Hong Kong leaders are patriotic and supportive of the Basic Law, Mr Lee said: "Certainly, all our members love China, the country. All of us want to see the mainland and Hong Kong prosper. But these aren't equivalent to loving a regime or an official."

"We will comply with the Basic Law but that doesn't mean we should be deprived of our right to ask for amendments," he said.

The United Democrats have 216 founding members who voted for the leaders.

Mr Lee said they were not looking to any particular sector of the community for their members. He said members of the recently formed Hong Kong Democratic Foundation, headed by legislators Jimmy McGregor and Dr Leung Chi-hong, would probably agree with their objectives.

"We should complement each other rather than compete against each other."

"The Democratic Foundation will stand next year almost exclusively for functional constituencies. We will be concentrating on directly elected seats."

### Commentary Views Trade Outlook

HK0904080190 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1003 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Commentary by Yu Cheng (6735 2052): "Hong Kong Is in an Important Position in World Economy and Trade"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 2 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Last year, Hong Kong's exports and imports both ranked 11th in the world, second only to Japan in Asia, which reflects its important position in international economy and commerce. Even if changes take place in its economic and political environment in the future, Hong Kong is believed to be able to retain its economic and commercial position in Asia and in the world.

The statistics issued earlier by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade shows that Hong Kong's export

volume last year was \$73.3 billion, ranking 11th among major exporters in the world. Of all the exporting areas in Asia, only Japan was among the first three in the world, and Hong Kong was the second best in Asia. Taiwan, South Korea, and Mainland China came closely after Hong Kong in the 12th, 13th, and 14th places respectively. Singapore ranked 17th. Last year, the export of Hong Kong products had a low growth rate, but a high growth rate in entrepot trade continued, which was responsible for Hong Kong's high position in all the exporting areas in the world.

Similarly, with a total value of \$72.3 billion, Hong Kong's import volume also ranked 11th last year, lower than Japan but higher than South Korea, mainland China, and Taiwan, which respectively came in the 13th, 14th, and 16th places. As far as trade volume is concerned, Hong Kong is still in the lead among the "four little dragons" of Asia for the time being, but this position will possibly be shaken in the future. Hong Kong's trade pattern will continue to change and service trades are rapidly growing in Hong Kong, so its position in trade will have to face the challenge from Taiwan, South Korea, and other places.

It is estimated that the total export volume of Hong Kong, both through export of local products and entrepot trade, will maintain a steady growth for several years to come, but its speed will be slower than Mainland China, Taiwan, and South Korea. This is because in the past 10 years, Hong Kong businessmen have been moving the bases of their labor-intensive production to the mainland, and even to Thailand and the Philippines where production cost is lower. However efficient Hong Kong's capital-intensive production may be, it can hardly measure up to the contribution of labor-intensive products to the growth of trade volume. But this does not mean lower returns from industrial investment for Hong Kong businessmen, who have been enjoying large marginal profits from low operational cost in the Zhu Jiang delta.

Nevertheless, entrepot trade is still playing an important role in Hong Kong's external trade. The reasons for this are as follows: 1) It is still necessary for Hong Kong businessmen to conduct import and export via Hong Kong, in the name of entrepot trade, for their invested industrial production is mainly based in the Zhu Jiang delta; 2) that China adheres to its economic opening up policy and attaches relatively great importance to economic and commercial contacts with other countries also helps stimulate the entrepot trade in Hong Kong; and 3) with the rapid economic development in various regions in Asia and the increasingly frequent interregional economic and commercial contacts in the 1990's, Hong Kong's advantageous geographical position will help the interflow of commodities between northern and southern regions of Asia.

Hong Kong has a high import demand. The service trades in Hong Kong, such as banking, hotel services and tourism, communication and information services, and



transportation, have been constantly developing. Furthermore, demands will also come from the prospective large-scale capital construction of the new airport and the western harbor. We believe that all this will continue to stimulate internal demand in Hong Kong and, in the meantime, help imports maintain a fair rate of growth.

The development of Hong Kong's economy will be many-faceted and depend less on manufacturing industries. Therefore, the slowdown of growth in trade, and the change of its position in the world trade are not at all strange. Increased profits from its invisible trade will offset the unfavorable effect of the slowdown of growth in visible trade gains.

### Commentary Examines Credit Growth

HK1004131390 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1141 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Commentary by Yu Cheng (6735 2052): "Growth in this Year's Hong Kong Dollar Loans Is Expected to Slow"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The scope of increases in the total value of Hong Kong dollar loans over the last 10 months or so has stayed at a relatively high level, which is no cause for fear, however. As the economy this year has continued to be characterized by low growth, which has somewhat calmed commercial investment, plus the fact that there have been no auctions of land of high value, it will be no surprise that Hong Kong dollar loan growth will slow.

Last year, the total value of bank loans in Hong Kong dollars increased to 525.239 billion, an increase of 120.667 billion from the previous year's 404.572 billion, that is an annual growth rate of 29.82 percent, which is far larger than the 11.8 percent growth rate in Hong Kong dollar deposits. But the continued rapid development of Hong Kong's bank credit operations does not necessarily reflect brisk internal demand in the low-growth cycle period, although it shows that large-scale investment activities are still active.

On incomplete statistics, loans for syndicate capital raising issued by bank circles last year amounted to 70 billion or more, 58 percent of the absolute value of increases in the entire Hong Kong dollar loans. The figure shows plainly the reason for the considerable growth in the total value of Hong Kong dollar loans in the last year: huge syndicate capital raising; and therefore does not indicate general consumption or commercial credit demands. As a matter of fact there were considerable large-scale capital pooling activities, including those for the auctioning of two high-value lots in Harbor Road, Wanchai, and Garden Road, Central; the construction of new installations for container terminals, massive sales and purchase of existing property and huge credit demand of companies or corporations and the like, all of which were calculated by millions or

billions of Hong Kong dollars. Moreover many commercial loans made several years ago were due and loan extension was required, which accounted for the re-issuance of bank loans.

Credit demand in Hong Kong cannot be considered too brisk. The value of trade capital raising undertaken by bank sectors last year increased by 11.5 percent compared with the previous year. Loans for wholesale and retail sales business increased by only 4.9 percent, and those for manufacturing industries 18.6 percent—none saw any repeat of the massive increase in the past. Therefore the reason bank loans have maintained a certain degree of growth is that credit operations for building industries, property purchase, traffic and transport, and financial loans for non-banking businesses have developed fairly well.

It is estimated that banks' property-related credit operations this year will not fare as well as last year. The land sales scheme revealed by the Hong Kong Government's budget released earlier shows there is no high-value lot available for auctions this year. The budget estimates that, apart from the land marked for Number Eight Container Port, there remains 22 hectares, which will fetch 5.8 billion Hong Kong dollars if sold in different ways. The amount is down 2.6 billion dollars—or 30 percent—from the previous year. Property developers will not have a strong demand for credit.

The Hong Kong's economy has entered the third low-growth cycle year. Commercial institutions generally are re-adjusting their business operation structures, consumption attitude has turned cautious, manufacturing industries have continued to move labor-intensive production overseas, private capital formation will be slower. All this will not become pressure for bank loans. It is believed that inter-bank deposits and loans will be even lower.

The rise of interest rates earlier by banks was caused by the continuous rise of loans in proportion to deposits, which therefore can only reveal surface phenomena. The rise of interest rates does not provide us with detailed analysis of specific situations and structural changes. The interest rate has been raised for its own sake, and this will do more harm than good for the economy.

## Macao

### Basic Law Delegation Meets Beijing Leaders

#### Jiang Zemin

OW1004144790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1429 GMT 10 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin met here today with Dr. Stanley Ho, vice-chairman of the drafting committee for the Basic Law of the Macao Special

Administrative Region and executive chairman of Shun Tak Enterprises Corporation Ltd, and his party.

Jiang and his guests had a cordial conversation.

**Zou Jiahua**

*OW1004231890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1506 GMT 10 Apr 90*

[Text] Beijing, April 10 (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, met here today with Dr Stanley

Ho, vice chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region and executive chairman of Shun Tak Enterprises Corporation Ltd.

Zou and Ho exchanged views on several construction projects in Macao.

Ho and his party are here at the invitation of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts and the Ministry of the Aerospace Industry.

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**DATE FILMED**

12 April 1990

